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KNOWLEDGE OF HAY MARKET CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL

Unnecessary Handling of Hay Often Caused by Lack of Timely Markets News—Equal Distribution Desirable.

The lack of adequate knowledge of market conditions, including supply, demand, and prices in the various markets, is largely responsible for most of the lost motion or unnecessary handling in the marketing of hay. The passing of a car of hay through the hands of four or five agencies is not only frequently a waste of effort, but greatly increases the cost of marketing and the spread between the price paid the producer and that paid by the consumer.

The movement of a shipment direct from the producer to the consumer may not always be the most satisfactory or economical method of marketing for the parties concerned, for there are certain services that must be rendered in marketing that may be more economically handled by an efficient distributing organization. But there is no good reason why a car of hay in the course of its movement to the ultimate consumer should provide a profit or commission to an unlimited number of agencies.

PASSES THROUGH MANY HANDS.

A car is sold to one agency after another frequently for no other reason than that the various owners do not have a knowledge of the market demands beyond the narrow limits of the next buyer. Thus it is that frequently a producer sells to a local shipper and the hay passes in turn to a local track buyer, a commission merchant, a distributing shipper, a broker, a wholesaler, a retailer, and at last, and at a greatly increased price, to a consumer.

One of the principal causes of this roundabout and expensive method, no doubt, has been the lack of a comprehensive knowledge on the part of producers and shippers in producing sections of the hay market situation in consuming territories. It is true that dealers in the principal distributing markets send out to their customers daily reports as to prices, supply, and demand in their particular market. But no agency prepared or published regularly a report or review of hay market conditions throughout the country until the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates began to do so.

The bureau now publishes reports on the hay markets weekly in The Market Reporter. In addition, the "Marketgram" service of the bureau includes in brief form a résumé of hay market conditions and gives the

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live-stock markets during the week under review witnessed good advances for corn-fed cattle and fat lambs, while hogs slumped sharply, though recovering most of losses before the close. Fresh-meat markets were steadier than for several weeks (p. 98).

The trend of the grain markets was downward, prices failing to react to adverse crop news and export business (p. 108).

Potatoes made sharp gains on fruit and vegetable markets under decreasing supplies. Watermelons declined, cantaloupes were weaker, and peaches were higher at eastern points (p. 103).

Butter markets developed an easier tone. Conditions were generally unsettled. Cheese prices were lower under a generally slow demand (p. 102).

Hay markets registered the first sign of strength in several weeks, prices having advanced at central western points. Receipts continue light. Recent rains checked demand for feeds and trading was reported as quiet at all markets (p. 106).

Cotton prices advanced sharply. Spot sales increased (p. 111).

The quarterly wool stocks report appears in this issue (p. 101).

The tabulation of carlot shipments of the leading fruits and vegetables during July appears in this issue (p. 105).

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION TO BE LESS THAN IN 1920.

Drought During Summer and Inactive Market Caused Reduced Acreage—Prices Lower.

A production of timothy seed approximately 75% of last year's, because of a reduction in acreage and yield per acre, is indicated in data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending July 30. Most sections show a decrease in acreage, amounting to 15% to 25% for the United States as a whole. The differences between the 1920 and 1921 acreages range from a decrease in 1921 of about 35% in southeastern Iowa and northeastern Missouri to an increase of 12% in northeastern Iowa, as shown in the table accompanying this article.

Because of drought during the last half of June and the first week or two in July, many fields or portions of fields intended for seed were cut for hay in order to provide for a sufficient tonnage of hay. The inactivity of the timothy seed market since harvest time a year ago, accompanied by sharp declines in price, discouraged growers to save seed this season. On the other hand, there was not much of a disposition to harvest a hay crop instead of a seed crop

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EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS SHOW UPWARD TREND.

June Exports Larger in Volume But Lower in Value Compared With June, 1920—Imports During June Fall Off.

Exports of farm products during the month of June amounted to $169,000,000, or 51% of the exports of all commodities during the month, while the agricultural imports were valued at $98,000,000, or 53% of the total imports, according to preliminary figures received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A steady upward trend has continued in the exports of wheat, which during the month amounted to 25,235,000 bus., a slight decline from the previous month but still nearly double the volume of the wheat exports during June, 1920. Cotton has also shown a continued upward trend, the exports amounting to 251,539,000 lbs., or more than twice the volume of our cotton exports for the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of lard increased from 51,307,000 lbs. in May to 69,893,000 lbs. in June, compared with 47,173,000 lbs. exported in June, 1920. Exports of pork, which have continued on about the same level during the past five months, amounted to 59,015,000 lbs., compared with 90,156,000 exported during June, 1920.

CORN EXPORTS VERY HEAVY.

Exports of tobacco, which also show a comparatively even trend during the past six months, amounted to 47,989,000 lbs. Exports of rice jumped from 52,425,000 lbs. in May to 73,770,000 lbs. in June, or more than five times the exports during June, 1920, when 13,840,000 lbs. were shipped out of the country. Exports of corn, which amounted to 11,835,000 bus. in June, have been exceeded only once so far this year, namely, in March when the exports amounted to 13,000,000 bus.

The exports of the principal agricultural products in the month of June, 1921, compared with the month of May of this year and the month of June, 1920, are set forth in Table 1.

The relative increase or decrease in the value of exports of farm products has been far greater than the relative increase or decrease in quantity. While a comparison of foreign trade figures on the basis of value is important, in so far as it may indicate the returns to the producer, a truer comparison is to be gained by comparison of quantity. That this increase or decline in export values has merely reflected the rise and decline in prices of farm products is evident

(Concluded on page 112, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

CORN FED CATTLE AND ALL KINDS OF LAMBS SELL HIGHER.

Hogs Slump at Midweek but Regain Most of Losses—Stocker and Feeder Demand Strengthens.

[Chicago, E. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Higher prices for corn-fed cattle and all kinds of lambs, and a sharp decline in hog values were outstanding features in the live-stock markets during the week ending Aug. 6. While dry-fed cattle advanced at points under review because of their comparative scarcity, common and grassy kinds generally were lower, resulting in still further widening of the price spread.

New tops since March were scored on beef steers at Chicago and Kansas City. With the western range cattle movement gaining headway and the supply of corn-feds short of trade requirements, a still wider price differential is considered probable, so that those feeders who still have cattle in dry lots feel reasonably secure.

Better inquiry for stocker and feeder cattle was noticeable at practically all points. General rains early in the week over the Mississippi Valley, together with the advance in fat-cattle prices, easier money, and selling of small grains contributed in aiding outlet on country account.

OVERSUPPLY OF HOGS.

After a weak start a very severe break in prices was staged in the hog market. The rainfall early in the week gave farmers some respite from harvesting and they shipped hogs during the interim, resulting in an oversupply at midweek and declines at Chicago of 25¢ to $1, this decline being generally reflected at western markets. That the downward trend was but temporary was evidenced by a strong comeback Saturday.

The fat-lamb market was in good shape all week, closing prices being 25¢ to 75¢ above the week previous. Matured sheep were less active and Chicago's close was 25¢ to 75¢ lower on those kinds. There was an improved country inquiry for lambs in feeder flesh and in the face of limited supplies prices worked higher at all markets under review.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1920, were:

Week ending—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Aug. 6	151,100	261,800	148,100
July 30	127,275	232,062	135,631
Aug. 7, 1920	151,088	262,067	183,070

Cattle.—Larger cattle receipts, further depreciation in quality, and a wider price range were the outstanding features of the week's cattle market at points under review. Kansas City had the largest run of cattle since the third week in November, 1920. East St. Louis also had liberal supplies, Monday's receipts being the largest for any previous single day this year.

In spite of the liberal offerings the market for corn-fed steers was generally 25¢ to 50¢ higher as good and choice grades were comparatively scarce at all points. On the other hand, grassers and common kinds were in the majority and generally sold weak to 50¢ lower, Omaha being the exception, that market reporting prices on those kinds strong to a quarter higher.

East St. Louis and Kansas City reported receipts largely from Texas and Oklahoma, although western Kansas pasturemen shipped a larger number to Kansas City than any previous week this season. Cattle from northwestern ranges began moving more freely, both Omaha and Chicago getting a number of shipments. This movement is hardly expected to get into full sway before the latter part of August, ranchers being in a good position to hold cattle until the bulk of the southwestern crop is out of the way.

New tops since March were established on beef steers at Chicago and Kansas City when handyweight steers reached $10.25 at the former point and $10 at the latter. A few head of yearling steers brought $10.50 at Chicago. Omaha likewise had both yearlings and matured steers up to $10. Long-fed bullocks at Chicago averaging 1,638 lbs. sold up to $10 and numerous sales of weighty bullocks were made there around $9.25 to $10.

With the scarcity of choice dry-feds apparent on the leading markets every trading day, and a shortage known to exist in the country, buyers have been less disposed to quibble over weights at Chicago, as was evidenced when the spread between prices of yearlings and matured steers narrowed. Those who have cattle on feed feel secure, and the few remaining droves in dry-lots are expected to be doled out only as demand continues keen. Little apprehension is felt, therefore, as to the immediate future of dry-lot cattle prices, but many traders look for a still wider price spread which may carry low-priced kinds even below the present level.

BULK OF SALES AT $7 TO $9.50.

Bulk of all beef steers at Chicago cleared at $7 to $9.50. Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming grassers at that point went around $5.75 to $7.75, and Kansas grassers at $8.40 to $8.65. Common native grassers on the cutter order went under $5 in some instances.

With best dry-feds at Kansas City up to $10, Texas and Oklahoma offerings went around $5.50 to $6.65 and Texas cake-feds at $7.25 to $8. Bulk of all beef steers at Kansas City cleared around $6.50 to $9.15. Liberal country orders for feeder steers, especially of the better grades, undoubtedly exerted a strengthening influence on the market, as killers were very bearish on low-

(Concluded on page 100, column 1.)

STEADIER TONE IN EVIDENCE ON FRESH MEAT MARKETS.

Beef and Lamb in Much Stronger Demand at Eastern Points—Chicago Prices Mostly Lower.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Conditions in the fresh meat trade at eastern markets during the week ending Aug. 6, were relatively more steady than in the preceding two weeks and demand for beef and lamb showed a marked improvement. Chicago weakened under a narrow demand and all classes except light pork loins were off 50¢ to $1 at the close.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at all markets were largely of the grass-fed type with only a small percentage of good and choice among the offerings. The latter held a generally strong position and closed 50¢ to $1 above the previous week at eastern markets but was unchanged at Chicago. Increased offerings of medium and common grades met an unequal demand and the tendency after the opening, Aug. 6, was sharply downward. Eastern markets lost all of the opening gains and closed in line with the previous Friday, while continued weakness at Chicago carried that market 50¢ to $1 lower.

KOSHER BEEF PRICES GAIN.

Practically all offerings of cows were of the grassy order and of inferior quality, and sold unevenly 50¢ to $1 lower than the previous week. The light receipts of bulls, mostly of the bologna type, met an indifferent demand and closing prices were off $1 to $1.50. The general strength of the kosher beef markets was an outstanding feature of the week's beef trade. Under an improved demand prices moved upward, closing $2 to $3 above one week ago at Chicago and New York and fully 50¢ elsewhere.

Veal.—Eastern veal trade continued slow with prices fluctuating. New York made slight gains after the previous week's slump and closed about $1 higher on the better grades but weak to lower on others. Following uneven gains on the opening, Aug. 1, other eastern markets registered sharp declines and closed in line with the low points of the preceding week. The Chicago market was comparatively steady and unchanged with receipts and demand about equal.

Lamb.—With receipts at eastern markets considerably less than normal and no apparent improvement in demand, uneven

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	244	$10.51	254	$10.62	247	$10.70	255	$10.34	257	$9.75	297	$9.10	255	$10.23	252	$10.35	259	$14.67
E. St. Louis	189	11.52	195	11.41	204	11.33	192	11.37	233	10.46	204	10.93	204	11.19	201	11.33	207	15.95
Kansas City	235	10.80	217	10.82	235	10.56	237	10.32	233	9.70	232	9.92	230	10.56	222	10.47	224	15.28
Omaha	265	9.44	265	9.86	276	9.72	271	9.64	271	9.18	263	9.29	270	9.55	259	9.54	260	14.65
S. St. Paul	259	9.36	261	9.68	270	9.50	263	9.40	258	9.04	277	8.72	264	9.41	259	9.32	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	66,345	16,422	49,923	157,534	43,485	114,049	60,242	5,931	54,311
East St. Louis	28,834	12,791	11,434	44,677	19,753	21,005	16,471	2,129	10,473
Indianapolis[1]	9,598	5,522	4,461	43,804	16,308	27,585	5,026	3,443	1,695
Kansas City	66,263	29,732	33,413	36,560	7,494	28,759	27,189	6,651	21,736
Oklahoma City	9,580	1,307	7,354	5,206	81	5,395[2]	654	266	320
Omaha	31,747	11,692	20,055	43,446	11,527	31,919	78,534	33,780	44,754
St. Joseph[1]	10,778	2,670	7,651	32,306	2,629	29,741	18,240	508	13,844
St. Paul	18,038	6,726	10,828	25,039	5,942	18,691	11,047	4,882	6,111
Sioux City	10,992	5,988	4,392	33,553	14,801	18,785	2,262	332	1,845
Wichita[1]	5,186	2,822	2,079	7,360	.....	7,159	378	.....	214
Total	257,361	95,672	151,590	429,485	122,020	303,088	220,043	57,922	155,303
Previous week	220,048	68,816	143,032	381,205	121,614	254,227	181,647	32,252	142,135

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 5.

gains were made. Following the opening advance of $1 at Boston and New York sharp additional gains were made and those markets closed $4 to $5 above the previous week. Philadelphia held the opening advance of $5 on the better grades but weakened on medium and common after midweek, registering a decline of $1 to $2. Conditions at Chicago were generally steady with the previous week and barring a decline of $1 on choice lambs near the close, prices were unchanged.

Mutton.—There was considerable unevenness in the demand for mutton. The light offerings were in excess of the demand at New York and Philadelphia, both markets registering declines of $1, while Boston gained a like amount. Receipts at Chicago included a good percentage of desirable handyweight ewes and these moved well at prices generally steady with the preceding week.

Pork.—Except Philadelphia eastern pork markets were fairly stable and the opening gains were held until late Thursday when general weakness developed. Light loins at New York gained an additional dollar after Monday but a rather slow closing demand resulted in a slight downward trend and all markets closed weak to lower on all averages. Light loins at Chicago held a relatively strong position and closed $1 above the previous closing, July 29, while heavy loins, on the contrary, were decidedly weak, registering a maximum decline of $5.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool at two Atlantic ports during the week ending Aug. 5 were: At Boston, 1,377,338 lbs.; at Philadelphia, 1,568,831 lbs. In addition, 22,622 lbs. of mohair were received at Boston.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Aug. 5.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,165	.....	2,934
East St. Louis	3,620	284	101
Fort Worth	2,339	130	1,332
Indianapolis	1,139	209	876
Kansas City	15,086	134	3,914
Oklahoma City	1,023	.....	166
Omaha	8,845	.....	26,722
St. Joseph	1,492	.....	1,909
St. Paul	5,243	758	1,435
Sioux City	4,235	12	352
Wichita	1,553	.....	.....
Total	48,740	1,518	39,721
Previous week	28,747	2,161	41,592
Same week last year	48,459	2,787	74,159
State destination:			
Illinois	7,793	147	5,598
Indiana	1,768	209	1,656
Iowa	12,129	526	16,110
Kansas	4,138	.....	638
Kentucky	.....	.....	228
Maryland	61	.....	.....
Michigan	522	.....	2,057
Minnesota	645	244	1,344
Missouri	7,282	271	3,002
Montana	64	.....	.....
Nebraska	8,288	.....	7,463
New Jersey	18	.....	.....
New York	171	.....	.....
Ohio	673	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,182	130	413
Pennsylvania	1,255	.....	.....
South Dakota	174	.....	.....
Texas	1,967	.....	1,055
Virginia	135	.....	.....
West Virginia	70	.....	.....
Wisconsin	225	.....	127
Mexico	80	.....	.....
Total	48,740	1,518	39,721

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$11.85	$11.80	$11.00	$11.10	$11.40
Bulk of sales	9.35–11.75	11.00–11.75	9.40–10.75	9.00–10.50	8.75–11.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.25, 11.35	10.60–11.50	9.50–10.40	9.75–10.65	9.00–10.50
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	11.00–11.80	11.25, 11.75	9.00, 11.00	10.00–11.10	9.25, 11.00
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	11.35, 11.85	11.40–11.80	9.10–11.00	10.59–11.10	10.75–11.40
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	11.00–11.75	11.00–11.75	9.15–10.90	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.15– 9.75	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.00	9.00– 9.75	8.65– 9.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.75– 9.15	8.00– 8.50	7.25– 8.50	8.50– 9.00	8.25– 8.60
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.25–11.25	9.00, 11.50	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–10.50	8.50–10.50	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.75–10.40	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.35	9.25–10.25	.....
Good	8.90– 9.75	8.85– 9.50	8.90– 9.50	8.50– 9.25	8.25– 9.00
Medium	7.50– 8.90	7.25– 8.85	7.10– 8.99	7.50– 8.50	6.75– 8.25
Common	6.25– 7.50	6.00– 7.25	5.35– 7.00	6.00– 7.50	5.50– 6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.00–10.65	9.50–10.00	9.60–10.40	9.50–10.35	.....
Good	9.00–10.00	8.85– 9.50	9.00– 9.60	8.75– 9.50	8.75– 9.25
Medium	7.25– 9.00	7.15– 8.85	6.60– 8.90	7.00– 8.75	7.00– 8.75
Common	5.75– 7.25	5.50– 7.15	5.00– 6.50	5.25– 7.00	5.00– 7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.00– 9.00	4.50–10.00	4.00– 7.85	4.00– 9.00	3.75– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.75– 7.50	3.50– 6.00	3.35– 5.60	3.75– 6.50	3.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00– 6.75	3.25– 6.25	3.25– 5.60	4.00– 6.75	3.25– 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25– 3.75	1.75– 3.25	1.75– 3.50	2.25– 3.75	1.75– 3.00
Canner steers	2.75– 4.00	2.75– 3.25	2.50– 3.50	2.50– 4.00	2.00– 3.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	8.00– 9.75	5.50– 9.50	5.00– 7.55	6.00– 8.00	4.50– 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00– 7.50	3.50– 8.00	3.00– 6.75	3.50– 7.00	3.00– 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50– 7.75	5.75– 7.00	6.25– 7.90	6.25– 7.75	4.50– 6.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00– 7.50	5.00– 6.75	5.75– 7.50	5.25– 7.50	4.00– 6.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75– 6.75	4.00– 6.50	4.00– 6.90	4.00– 7.00	3.50– 6.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50– 5.50	2.75– 5.75	2.50– 5.35	2.50– 5.75	2.25– 5.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	5.50– 6.50	5.00– 6.50	6.25– 7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50– 5.50	3.00– 4.75	4.00– 6.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.50–10.85	7.25– 9.25	8.00–10.00	8.50–10.60	7.50–10.00
Culls and common	5.00– 8.25	4.00– 7.25	4.00– 7.75	5.50– 8.25	4.50– 7.25
Feeding lambs	6.75– 8.25	.....	6.00– 7.50	6.75– 8.25	4.50– 7.25
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.00– 8.50	4.50– 7.25	4.50– 7.50	5.75– 7.25	4.50– 7.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.25– 6.25	3.75– 5.75	4.00– 6.00	4.75– 6.00	3.50– 6.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.00– 5.25	3.00– 4.75	3.25– 5.00	3.50– 5.25	3.00– 4.50
Culls and common	1.50– 3.00	1.00– 3.00	1.25– 3.00	1.00– 3.00	1.00– 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00– 6.50	.....	3.75– 5.25	.....	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75– 3.50	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.	July 12.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.	July 12.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50–17.50	$16.50–17.50	$16.00–17.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–19.00	$16.50–17.00
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.50	15.50–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00, 14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00
Common	11.00–12.00	12.00–12.50	10.50–12.50	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	13.00–13.50	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00
Medium	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	10.50–11.50	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00
Common	9.50–11.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	10.00, 11.00	11.00–12.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	11.00–12.00	.....	.....
Common	9.00– 9.50	9.50–10.00	8.25– 9.25	9.50–10.50	11.00–12.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	24.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	28.00–30.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	29.00–31.00
Good	21.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	26.00–27.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	25.00–27.00
Common	15.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	14.00–17.00	18.00–22.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–18.00
Medium	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.09–11.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00
Common	7.00– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.00	7.00–10.00	7.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	18.00	17.00–18.00
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00
Common	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–15.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	20.00–21.00	27.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–25.00
10–12 lbs. average	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	19.00–20.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	24.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	18.00–19.00	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00
14–16 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–17.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00–16.00	14.50–16.00	11.50–13.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	13.00–14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–13.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00
Butts—						
Boston style	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	14.00–15.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	14.50–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 98.)

priced stock until liberal country orders became apparent.

Fed steers at Omaha sold mostly at $8.50 to $9.60 and western rangers around $6 to $7. Heavy fed steers sold up to $9 at East St. Louis, yearling heifers up to $9.50, bulk of all fed steers at $7.50 to $8.50, and southwesterns at $5.50 to $8.25. Bulk of grassers at St. Paul sold around $5.50 to $7, a few of the best going at $7.25 to $7.75.

The large supply of low priced steers exerted a very depressing influence on the outlet for she stock and declines of 50¢ to 75¢ were enforced at practically all points under review, although the few corn-fed cows and heifers at Chicago and Omaha held up fairly well. Canners and cutters were generally weak to a quarter lower, Chicago reporting a 25¢ to 50¢ break. Bulls declined at all points, Chicago breaking 50¢ to 75¢ and other points mostly 25¢. With the exception of East St. Louis where prices advanced 50¢ to $1, veal calves declined unevenly, mostly 50¢ to 75¢, with weighty calves which were generally grassy showing more loss.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS GAIN.

Substantial improvement in country demand for stockers and feeders was an optimistic feature of trading at Kansas City and East St. Louis, these points reporting advances of 25¢ on all desirable grades. At Chicago and St. Paul country inquiry was poor early in the week but improved later, resulting in recovery of Monday's losses. One load of choice, strongweight Hereford steers brought $7.50 on country account at Chicago but comparatively few sales above $6.50 were reported. Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois buyers were after fair-fleshed feeders at Kansas City, many feeders hoping for a profit after 30 to 60 days feeding. With small grain moving in all sections of the Corn Belt, and the advance in fat cattle prices, many look for considerable improvement in the demand for stockers and feeders within the next 30 days.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs for the week at the 10 markets showed 50,000 increase ever the week previous, more than two-thirds of which was at Chicago, this market having a record run for the first week in August. Most of the markets under review started the week's initial session steady to 15¢ lower and then made slight gains on Tuesday. Fairly general rains on Monday and Tuesday, however, called a temporary halt to farm work in many localities, especially those tributary to Chicago, and stimulated shipments to market after the comparatively moderate receipts during the first part of the week. A downward trend was exhibited on Wednesday which gathered momentum on Thursday and Friday when the sharpest price recessions in over two months took place.

CHICAGO MARKET SLUMP.

The Chicago market on Friday with 33,380 fresh receipts and 14,924 held over from Thursday suffered losses of 25¢ to $1, heavy mixed and packing grades taking the long end of the decline. A reaction took place on the week's final session indicating that the turn downward was but temporary aud leaving hogs still on a payiug basis. Chicago hog shipments at 43,488 were the largest of any week since March.

At the week end the markets under review showed losses measuring mostly 50¢ to $1, compared with the previous week end, the exception being Omaha where the decline was largely 15¢ to 25¢ as that market was relatively lower the week before on heavy mixed and packing grades which comprise the bulk of the receipts there. Good packing sows and best light hogs sold $2 to $2.25 apart at Chicago and Omaha at the conclusion of the week. The present wide price spread makes for more or less irregularity in the market, especially on mixed and heavy hogs. Many in the trade believe that hog prices will not slump again during August unless receipts assume unseasonable proportions, as the heavy export movement continues especially in lard and English cuts, and shippers appear with liberal orders for better grade light hogs and light butchers when they can be bought under $11 as they could on Friday at Chicago and East St. Louis.

The top prices at the week's close were: Chicago $11.15, East St. Louis $11.10, Omaha $10.75, Kansas City $10.25 (no desirable light or medium weights arriving there), and St. Paul $10. Suitable stock pigs are very scarce, not enough arriving to fill the orders, with the result that choice grades were quoted at the week end up to $10.25 at Kansas City, East St. Louis, and St. Paul. The light receipts of pigs arriving with practically no sick pigs among them indicates not only a healthy condition of the swine supply in the country but also a fall and winter run of good volume.

FAT LAMB MARKET STRENGTHENS.

Sheep.—A healthy tone pervaded the fat lamb market at all points under review reflecting the strengthening influence of a brisk, eastern dressed-lamb trade. Receipts were moderate for this season of the year, Chicago run falling short of the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, while the 10-market aggregate also was smaller than a year ago although larger than the preceding week. Fat lambs advanced 25¢ to 75¢ at points under review, Kansas City reporting the most strength. Matured sheep were generally steady to a quarter higher except at Chicago where an oversupply forced prices 25¢ to 75¢ lower. At the latter point the week end was high day on fat lambs and low day on sheep. The western rauge movenent to market is gathering momentum and probably will be at its height in another month. At present flockmasters acting upon the advice of representatives at the central markets and also benefitting from costly experience of previous years, are sorting their flocks at home, holding back thin-fleshed stock for the fall market and shipping everything fat.

A more active country inquiry was noted at practically all central markets, especially at Kansas City in which territory farm work is well enough completed to allow farmers to turn their attention to fall and winter feeding operations. Farther north harvesting of grain is still under way and fewer countrymen have had time to come to market.

On Friday, high day of the week at Chicago, fat range lambs from Washington scored $10.85 and practically all of the good and choice westerns sold withiu a spread of $10 to $10.75 during the week. Native lambs at that point brought up to $10.50 on city butcher account and packers paid up to $10.25 with the bulk during the week selling around $9 to $10, culls around $5.50 to $6, and "dingers" at $4.50 and under. Throwout westerns geuerally sold to packers at $7.50 and late in the week a few up to $7.75 killers outbidding countrymen. Western rangers sold up to $10.40 at Omaha and the bulk around $9.75 to $10.25. Natives reached $10 at Kansas City and $9.50 at Omaha.

Chicago's supply of matured sheep included a string of Montana wethers which sold at $5.75 Monday and at $5.25 Thursday. No handy-weight western ewes were offered. Light natives sold up to $5.50 early in the week but the bulk of native ewes went at $3.50 to $4.50 and extreme heavies down to $3. Ewes on the canner order sold as low as 50¢ to $1 at East St. Louis.

Country demand was fairly brisk at Kansas City and Omaha, feeding lambs culled from western range offerings selling at the latter point at $7.50 to $7.75. Chicago killers outbid countrymen on most of the western seconds although feeders took a few loads at $7.50 to $7.75. Better grades of feeding lambs sold around $7 at Kansas City. Breeding ewes found favor with many countrymen who feel that they might prove good property in view of the general liquidation which is going on in the sheep industry. Chicago breeding ewes sold at $3 to $6.50, the latter price being paid for choice yearlings and the former for aged stock suited for only a year or so of service.

Opening, Aug. 8.—With moderate receipts beef steers were steady to a quarter higher at all markets. Butcher she stock was 25¢ to 50¢ higher at Chicago aud steady elsewhere. Bulls were generally steady except at Chicago, where a quarter advance was made. Veal calves at Chicago and Kansas City averaged 25¢ lower and held steady at other points. Stockers and feeders were strong to a quarter higher. Top yearlings at Chicago brought $10.40, top-heavy steers $10.25, and bulk $7 to $9.75. Top at Kansas City was $10.10, and at Omaha $10.15.

Hogs regained a fair share of last week's slump as receipts were comparatively light and markets opened largely 15¢ to 50¢ higher, better grades especially of lights up most. Chicago's top was $11.60, East St. Louis $11.50, Kansas City and Omaha $11, and St. Paul $10.85.

Lambs opened steady to strong at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul, and steady to a quarter lower at Chicago. Sheep were steady to a quarter lower at Kausas City and mostly steady elsewhere. Native lamb top at Chicago was $10.25 and at Kansas City $10. Western lambs at Chicago topped at $10.75, Kansas City $10.60, and Omaha $10.40. Fat ewe top at Omaha was $5.10 and at Chicago $5. Feeding lambs were strong at $8 at Omaha.

Index to Volume 3 Ready.

The iudex to Volume 3 of The Market Reporter may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Aug. 5.	July 29.	July 8.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average..	$30.00–32.00	$30.00–32.00	$27.00–28.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	33.00–34.00	32.00–34.50	30.00–31.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average....	17.50–19.50	17.00–20.00	15.50–19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	27.00–29.00	26.00–28.50	25.50–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	38.00–40.00	38.00–40.00	38.00–40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average..	16.25–16.75	16.25–16.75	15.00–15.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average..	12.00–12.75	12.25–12.75	10.50–11.00
Pure lard, tierces	14.00–14.75	13.50–14.75	12.50–13.25
Compound lard, tierces.....	11.25–12.00	11.25–12.25	9.75–10.50

QUARTERLY WOOL STOCKS REPORT.

Stocks of Wool Held on June 30, According to Conditions, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease wool.			Scoured wool.			Pulled wool.			Held by United States Government.		
	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Grease wool.	Scoured wool.	Pulled wool.
FINE.												
Combing:												
Domestic	14,200	13,577	27,777	53	229	282	101	34	135	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	7,290	13,134	20,424	629	237	866	69	24	93	5	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	10,405	2,921	13,326	1,353	1,646	2,999	584	833	1,417	733	.....	.....
Foreign	758	1,571	2,329	3,361	3,009	6,370	68	197	265	31	34	.....
½ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	9,173	5,893	15,066	489	170	659	223	853	1,076	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	2,089	5,121	7,210	130	34	164	33	31	64	.....	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	4,656	732	5,388	895	1,499	2,394	1,021	526	1,547	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	24	255	279	521	590	1,114	110	45	155	.....	33	.....
⅜ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	11,389	4,687	16,076	520	337	857	718	542	1,260	19	.....	.....
Foreign	4,898	9,904	14,802	230	178	408	121	6	127	.....	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	4,303	2,096	6,399	2,538	2,349	4,887	1,182	1,047	2,229	147	.....	.....
Foreign	1,281	329	1,610	2,260	979	3,239	480	89	569	.....	76	.....
¼ BLOOD.												
Combing:												
Domestic	8,078	4,788	12,866	381	106	487	528	1,373	1,901	20	.....	.....
Foreign	8,031	18,733	26,764	169	230	399	392	22	414	.....	.....	.....
Clothing:												
Domestic	2,053	1,406	3,459	1,391	1,910	3,301	436	279	715	48	.....	.....
Foreign	3,586	6,203	9,789	2,718	1,796	4,514	785	199	984	.....	7,483	.....
LOW OR LINCOLN.												
Combing:												
Domestic	1,960	1,769	3,729	41	135	176	107	38	145	13	.....	.....
Foreign	4,873	9,428	14,301	218	57	275	2,333	2,472	4,804	.....	.....	.....
Combing:												
Domestic	1,593	402	1,995	319	349	668	497	81	578	67	.....	.....
Foreign	2,482	107	2,589	441	40	481	1,475	99	1,574	.....	1,157	.....
CARPET.												
Combing, foreign	5,527	19,048	24,575	89	310	399	51	668	719	.....	.....	.....
Filling, foreign	6,306	12,384	18,690	764	1,300	2,064	546	1,226	1,772	.....	.....	.....
GRADE NOT STATED.												
Domestic	55,837	12,446	68,283	190	40	230	178	30	208	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	5,792	17,779	23,571	.....	512	512	90	73	163	32,308	.....	2,615
Total June 30, 1921:												
Domestic	123,647	50,717	174,364	8,170	8,770	16,940	5,575	5,636	11,211	1,047	.....	.....
Foreign	52,937	113,996	166,933	11,533	9,272	20,805	6,552	5,151	11,703	32,344	8,783	2,615
Grand total	176,584	164,713	341,297	19,703	18,042	37,745	12,127	10,787	22,914	33,391	8,783	2,615
Total June 30, 1920:												
Domestic	88,139	33,714	121,853	11,238	10,520	21,758	8,058	4,914	12,972	1,542	953	319
Foreign	56,697	78,720	135,417	16,725	12,558	29,283	7,149	1,848	8,997	42,661	10,216	4,782
Grand total	144,836	112,434	257,270	27,963	23,078	51,041	15,207	6,762	21,969	44,203	11,169	5 101

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers on June 30, According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	101,586	66,294	10,517	14,507	5,482	4,351	8,604	7,857	3,778	3,787	129,967	96,796
Middle Atlantic	49,816	37,324	3,982	5,080	4,265	1,673	9,660	5,592	3,273	3,362	70,996	53,032
Pacific Coast States	1,426	900	243	310	246	81	2	9	78	162	1,995	1,461
Other States	11,885	7,916	3,300	3,181	794	657	1,981	1,981	972	1,691	18,932	15,426
Grand total	164,713	112,434	18,042	23,078	10,787	6,762	20,247	15,439	8,101	9,002	221,890	166,715

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers, According to Cities.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

City.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston	89,118	74,893	11,478	19,691	6,876	8,623	4,175	3,886	1,100	3,460	112,747	110,553
Chicago	23,895	18,507	2,834	2,046	2,652	1,839	167	.....	162	40	29,710	22,402
Philadelphia	21,029	15,148	3,176	3,043	1,009	1,298	283	138	2,474	1,867	27,971	21,494
New York	4,016	8,256	966	1,334	282	601	.....	.....	4	1	5,268	10,192
Portland, Oreg	10,418	7,229	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,418	7,239
St. Louis	13,892	5,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,892	5,002
San Francisco	1,621	375	249	15	127	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,997	578
Total above cities	163,989	129,410	18,703	26,109	10,946	12,549	4,625	4,024	3,740	5,368	202,003	177,460
Other cities	12,595	15,426	1,000	1,854	1,181	2,658	258	463	399	673	15,433	21,074
Grand total	176,584	144,836	19,703	27,963	12,127	15,207	4,883	4,487	4,139	6,041	217,436	198,534

SUMMARY OF WOOL HOLDINGS ON JUNE 30.

[In thousands of pouuds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Total.
Dealers	176,584	19,703	12,127	4,883	4,139	217,436
Manufacturers	164,713	18,042	10,787	20,247	8,101	221,890
United States Government	33,391	8,783	2,615	.....	.....	44,789
British Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	374,688	46,528	25,529	25,130	12,240	484,115

Foreign Wool Afloat to the United States.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.
FINE.			
Combing: Manufacturers	20	4	18
Clothing:			
Dealers	.....	5	.....
Manufacturers	.....	2	.....
½ BLOOD.			
Combing: Manufacturers	.....	.....	16
Clothing: Dealers	.....	66	.....
⅜ BLOOD.			
Combing:			
Dealers	209	.....	1
Manufacturers	30	.....	6
Clothing: Manufacturers	.....	12	.....
¼ BLOOD.			
Combing: Dealers	17	.....	.....
Clothing:			
Dealers	.....	8	11
Manufacturers	.....	151	.....
LOW OR LINCOLN.			
Combing: Manufacturers	200	.....	.....
CARPET.			
Combing:			
Dealers	2,076	11	.....
Manufacturers	69	.....	56
Filling:			
Dealers	1,826	.....	.....
Manufacturers	263	.....	.....
Grand total, June 30, 1921	4,710	259	108
Grand total, June 30, 1920	7,321	597	290

Stocks of Tops and Noils Held on June 30, According to Grade.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Grade.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
Tops:			
Fine	1,191	4,890	6,081
½ blood	394	3,051	3,445
⅜ blood	1,190	4,214	5,404
¼ blood	1,479	5,628	7,107
Low or Lincoln	358	1,336	1,694
Carpet	22	1,128	1,150
Grade not stated	249	.....	249
Total June 30, 1921	4,883	20,247	25,130
Total June 30, 1920	4,487	15,459	19,926
Noils:			
Fine	1,306	3,191	4,497
½ blood	448	1,119	1,567
⅜ blood	948	1,647	2,595
¼ blood	1,003	1,478	2,481
Low or Lincoln	105	175	280
Carpet	329	429	758
Grade not stated	.....	62	62
Total June 30, 1921	4,139	8,101	12,240
Total June 30, 1920	6,041	9,002	15,043

Wool Market Notes

A tendency toward higher prices was noted in certain phases of the wool market at eastern points during the week ending Aug. 6. Fine territory wools were in demand and sales of territory wool were reported as follows: Idaho, 22¢ in the grease; ⅜ blood, Idaho and Wyoming, 21¢; and original fine Utah, 24¢. Fine and fine medium clothing wool was quoted from 60¢ to 65¢, scoured basis. Wools of this grade with French combing length sold at 65¢ and 70¢, scoured, while strictly combing or staple lengths brought 80¢, scoured. Sales of ⅜ blood were reported at 50¢ to 52¢, scoured basis. The market for low wools continues dull and stocks are accumulating.

Approximately 50% of the Government wools offered for sale on Aug. 4 at Ford Hall, Boston, was sold.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS DEVELOP EASIER TONE DURING PAST WEEK.

Unsettled Conditions Prevail—Dealers Avoid Accumulations—Holdings at Low Figure.

After opening with an initial advance early in the week of ½¢ to 1¢ the butter market developed a somewhat unsettled tone and appeared to be considerably easier before the week closed. New York was firmer than most of the other markets and made almost daily advances till near the end of the week, when declines set in.

The change in weather conditions is undoubtedly largely responsible for the unsettled market conditions. While receipts for the week were light and in no way in excess of the demand for fine butter, and while the statistical position of the market on comparative storage holdings has become even stronger, buyers evidently lacked confidence and preferred to work off their own stocks previously purchased rather than to buy current arrivals on the open market.

ICE CREAM DEMAND SLACKENS.

It is felt that the lessened demand for milk and cream by the ice cream trade, incident to cooler weather, together with rains in producing sections, may have considerable bearing on the future supply of butter. Boston reports more milk station butter arriving, and from the limited figures available covering production in western sections it would seem that there is less shrinkage than in previous weeks. Some of the centralizer plants even show an increase. While demand for unsalted butter is not so active, buying trade, on the other hand, is by no means sufficiently dull to allow much accumulation and many traders are of the opinion that any decline in the market will be followed by active buying on the part of those who are short on short-held and storage stocks. A little over 200 casks of Danish butter arrived at New York during the week.

Most of the markets closed rather weak. The net change for the week represented a decline in some cases and an advance in others, giving the market a very irregular appearance.

Judging by the daily figures of holdings of butter on the four markets, the Aug. 1 report for the entire country should show a considerable shortage compared with the holdings last year, and even more of a shortage compared with 1919 holdings. The holdings in the four markets now are 10,000,000 lbs. under last year's and nearly 30,000,000 lbs. under those of 1919.

Cuba Removes Rice Import Restriction.

The Cuban prohibition against the importation of rice was removed by a presidential decree on July 2, reports the American consul at Havana. The original decree prohibiting the importation of rice into Cuba was issued on Sept. 6, 1920. At that time immense accumulations of rice shipments had been piled up in the warehouses and on the docks of Havana until 1,000,000 sacks, valued at over $20,000,000, were on hand. This stock far exceeded the current needs of the population and was one of the chief causes of the harbor and water-front congestion prevailing at that time.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 6.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. 92 score.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	44	42½	44	45	39½
Tuesday	44½	43	45	45	40½
Wednesday	45	43	44½	45	41¼
Thursday	45	42¾	44	45	40¾
Friday	44½	42¼	43½	45	40¾
Saturday	44½	42½	43½	45	40¾
Average for week	44.58	42.75	44.08	45.00	40.54
Previous week	42.67	41.42	43.08	43.50	39.62
Corresponding week last year	54.17	52.42	54.58	55.66	56.83

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	21¼	20½
Tuesday	20½–21½	19½–20	21 –22	21½	20½
Wednesday	20½–21½	19½–20	21 –22	21½	19¾
Thursday	20½–21½	19½–20	21 –22	21½	19¾
Friday	20½–21½	19½–20	21 –22	20¾	19¾
Saturday	20½–21½	19½–20	21 –22	20¾	19¾
Average for week	21.00	19.88	21.50	21.21	20.00
Previous week	21.00	20.44	21.42	22.08	21.04
Corresponding week last year	25.83	24.25	27.50	28.83	23 75

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	40¾	Friday	39½
Tuesday	40¾	Saturday	39¼
Wednesday	40¾		
Thursday	40	Average	40.17

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,289,799	13,737,695	14,455,834
Receipts since Jan. 1	346,801,349	333,511,550	314,555,581
Put into cold storage	3,826,622	4,363,777	4,833,101
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,573,402	2,391,503	1,004,876
Change during week	+1,253,220	+1,972,271	+3,828,225
Total holdings	50,632,123	49,378,903	61,539,836
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,805,283	4,034,423	4,904,125
Receipts since Jan. 1	113,649,658	109,844,370	105,548,722
Put into cold storage	1,554,902	2,780,994	2,028,225
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,215,764	1,753,219	640,732
Change during week	+339,138	+1,027,775	+1,387,493
Total holdings	15,589,154	15,250,016	18,774,645
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,446,558	2,455,183	2,567,893
Receipts since Jan. 1	93,805,921	91,359,363	86,343,441
Put into cold storage	824,467	745,099	1,552,933
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,659,586	1,518,844	2,015,425
Change during week	−835,119	−773,745	−462,492
Total holdings	14,678,053	15,513,172	15,119,899
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	252,482	236,614	227,308
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,518,074	11,265,592	10,284,928
Put into cold storage	37,861	45,631	21,671
Withdrawn from cold storage	78,591	70,151	45,647
Change during week	−40,730	−24,520	−23,976
Total holdings	3,604,709	3,645,439	3,279,435

Quebec Suffering From Drought.

The losses to the Province of Quebec in crops and cattle due to the drought and to other causes will total about $200,000,000, according to a recent report.

Of this sum, nearly $150,000,000 represent losses due to the curtailed hay and cereal crops. The remaining $50,000,000 represent losses that the farmers must suffer because of the necessity of disposing of their horned animals at any price because of the provender famine which has already made itself felt.

GENERALLY SLOW DEMAND CAUSES LOWER CHEESE PRICES.

Markets React Downward to Recent Advances—Rains Stimulate Production and Improve Quality.

The advances in cheese prices during July were more than were warranted by trade conditions, if trading interest is an index, for during the week ending Aug. 6 the markets reacted and price declines were general.

As noted last week, the last advance on the Wisconsin Cheese Boards was apparently due to an active demand on the part of a few buyers whose receipts had been curtailed somewhat because certain cheese factories skimmed their milk and shipped cream to ice cream manufacturers. That this practice was limited is indicated by the fact that the total receipts for the week at Wisconsin warehouses were slightly heavier than the previous week. The heavier receipts, however, were primarily due to relief from the drought which was brought about by rains throughout producing sections. The change to more favorable weather not only stimulated production but was also responsible for some improvement in the quality of current make. As a result there was a little more interest in buying for storage from Wisconsin dealers, although the volume of business from this class of trade has not been large so far.

TRADING GENERALLY INACTIVE.

Actual trading during the week, both at country markets and at wholesale distributing centers, was dull and generally inactive. Speculative interest was entirely lacking and regular trade bought cautiously and for immediate requirements only. In fact, some of the regular buyers were out of the market entirely, having bought ahead before prices reached the recent high point.

The lack of confidence which wholesalers in distributing markets have had in Wisconsin developments was further accentuated during the week by frequent offers on the part of Wisconsin dealers to shade prices when they found goods were not moving readily. Some little hope was entertained that the market might take on a firmer tone because of some export inquiry, but export buyers were looking for goods at prices lower than dealers were willing to meet. What little business of this nature took place consisted of a few small lots consigned to England.

At the close of the week markets were quiet and the tone unsettled. As the result of sales on the two Plymouth, Wis., boards on Aug. 8, the following prices were reported:

Style of cheese.	Farmers' Call Board.	Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Daisies	18½	17¾
Double Daisies	(1)	17¼
Twins	(1)	17¾
Longhorns	20	19¾
Young Americas	20	(1)
Square Prints	21¾	(1)

[1] No sales.

Index to Volume 3 Ready.

The index to Volume 3 of The Market Reporter may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATO PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY UNDER DECREASING SUPPLIES.

Watermelon Shipments Continue Heavy—Cantaloupes Weaker—Peach Prices Higher.

Markets for potatoes strengthened with sharp price advances. Cantaloupes and watermelons were lower. Total movement of 12 leading lines of fruits and vegetables was 13,633 cars compared with 14,311 the preceding week and with 12,719 a year ago.

Potatoes.—Partly influenced by decreasing carlot shipments, potatoes made rapid price advances in consuming markets and at shipping points. Nebraska Early Ohios showed gains of 75¢ to 85¢ sacked per 100 lbs. carleads f. o. b. cash track, elosing $2.60 to $2.70, and were selling in Chicago at $3.25 to $3.40 where Kansas Early Ohios were bringing $2.25 to $2.50, an advance of $1 in a week. New Jersey Irish Cobblers closed 60¢ to 75¢ higher at shipping points, ranging $3.10 to $3.35. In wholesale city markets prices ranged $3.15 to $3.85 per 100 lbs. for sacked stock. In Chicago this stock sold in bulk at $3.25 to $3.50. Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers advanced 75¢ to $1.50 in eastern markets, reaching $6 to $6.25 in Boston, $4.75 to $5 in New York and Philadelphia, and $6 in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Shipments were lighter, total movement being 2,432 cars compared with 3,299 last week. New Jersey shipped 926 cars, Kansas 313, and Idaho 200.

CANTALOUPE MARKETS SLOW.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tint cantaloupes, standards 45s, from the Turlock section declined in most eastern markets, under increasing movement from eastern producing sections. New York closed $2.75 to $3, Boston $2.25 to $3 and Pittsburgh $3 to $3.25. Chicago was steady at $2.75 to $3. Arkansas Salmon Tints were slow and weak in middle western markets, ranging $1 to $1.75 per crate. Maryland Green Meats were slow and weak in leading eastern cities, elosing mostly $1 to $2 per standard crate. Shipments were slightly less than last week, 1,462 cars moving compared with 1,500 and with 1,868 a year ago. California shipped 476 cars, Maryland 451 and Delaware 109.

Watermelons.—With practically no demand at Georgia shipping points, prices declined to $40 to $60 bulk per car for Irish Grey melons, 28 lb. average, the middle of the week. Tom Watsons from Georgia and North Carolina were lower in New York at $100 to $250 and $100 to $175 in Chicago for medium sizes. Missouri stock ranged $100 to $175 in middle western eonsuming markets. Shipments were 4,800 cars, a decrease from last week, when 5,182 cars were shipped. During the corresponding week a year ago 2,816 cars moved. Georgia is still the leading State with 1,704 cars, while Missouri shipped 1,060.

Peaches.—Movement of peaches from eastern producing sections has nearly ceased. The injury from frost in late spring has caused a shortage in the supply from midseason shipping seetions. Few arrivals were reported in consuming markets and prices advanced. North Carolina Elbertas gained 75¢ to $1 in New York, elosing $5 to $5.25 per 6-basket carrier, with sales from cold storage, $5 to $5.50. The Chicago market was firm at $4.50 to $4.75. Georgia Elbertas ranged $4 to $5 in New York and Chicago. Shipments for the week were 1,612 ears, of whieh 1,573 were from California. This total may be compared with 1,469 cars last week and 1,928 a year ago.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers, No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Aug. 8.	This season. Aug. 1.	One year ago.
New York	297	$4.75–$5.00	$4.25–$4.50	$4.50–$4.87
Boston	102	.....	5.25– 5.50	5.50– 6.25
Philadelphia	95	4.00– 5.00	4.00– 4.50	4.25– 4.50
Baltimore	49	5.00– 5.25	4.50	5.00– 6.00
Pittsburgh	107	6.00	5.10– 5.25	4.25– 4.50
Cincinnati	55	[1] 3.35	[1] 3.00– 3.15	[1] 5.00– 5.50
Chicago	335	[2] 6.00	[2] 5.50	[2] 6.00– 6.25
St. Louis	26	.....	.....	8.50
Kansas City	200	[3] 2.00– 2.25	[3] 1.00– 1.25	.....

CANTALOUPES, California Turlock Section Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	377	$2.75–$3.00	$3.50–$3.75	$5.25–$5.50
Boston	124	2.25– 3.00	4.00– 4.25	6.00
Philadelphia	88	1.75	3.00	.....
Baltimore	5	1.50– 2.00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	108	3.00– 3.25	3.50– 4.00	5.00
Cincinnati	49	3.50	.....	4.25– 4.50
Chicago	146	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	3.75– 4.60
St. Louis	63	.....	.....	4.00
Kansas City	53	.....	.....	3.50– 3.75

WATERMELONS, Georgia and Carolina Tom Watsons, Medium Sizes, Bulk per car.

New York	432	.....	$200–$250	$250–$400
Boston	80	[4] $0.25–$0.35	[4] 0.30–0.50	[4] 0.40–0.60
Philadelphia	282	.....	200– 300	350– 475
Baltimore	132	.....	.....	325– 400
Pittsburgh	142	250– 275	225– 350	325– 500
Cincinnati	102	.....	[5] 20– 25	[5] 40
Chicago	407	160– 225	[6] 325– 375	350– 470
St. Louis	411	100– 175	[6] 250– 300	350– 360
Kansas City	157	.....	.....	[7] 2.50–3.00

PEACHES, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas Elbertas, Sizes and Bushel Baskets.

New York	40	$4.50–$5.25	$4.00–$4.25	$3.75–$4.25
Boston	11	.....	5.00– 5.25	3.50– 4.50
Philadelphia	3	.....	3.75– 4.25	.....
Baltimore	11	4.00– 4.50	4.00– 4.25	3.00– 3.25
Pittsburgh	19	.....	3.50– 4.00	3.75– 4.00
Cincinnati	11	.....	4.00	4.00– 4.25
Chicago	79	4.00– 4.75	3.75– 4.00	2.50– 3.50
St. Louis	27	4.50– 4.75	4.50– 5.00	4.00– 4.50
Kansas City	29	.....	4.50	[8] 2.00– 2.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).				
S. Jersey Pts., N. J.	$3.10–$3.35		$2.60	$2.85–$3.00
N. Jersey Pts., N. J.	3.15– 3.35		$2.50– 2.60	2.65– 3.00
Kearney, Nebr.	2.60– 2.70		1.85	.....
Caldwell, Idaho	2.00– 2.35		.....	2.10

[1] Kentucky Irish Cobblers, sacked per 100 lbs.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked per 100 lbs.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk per 100 melons.
[6] Missouri Tom Watsons.
[7] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Missouri Elbertas.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Massachusetts Transparent *apples* were steady in Boston at $3.50 to $4 per bushel basket. Michigan stock sold slightly lower in Chicago and Detroit at $2 to $2.75. Washington yellow Transparent apples were $2.75 to $3.25 per box in Minneapolis and Kansas City. Massachusetts Domestic *cabbage* ranged 25¢ to 50¢ higher at $2 to $2.75 per bbl. in Boston. Colorado Round type held $80 to $100 bulk per ton in Cincinnati, $65 to $100 in St. Louis, $3.50 to $4 bulk per 100 lbs. in Kansas City. Iowa Pointed type in 120-lb. crates ranged $5 to $5.50 in Chicago. Michigan *celery* in crates of 2 to 3 doz. stalks was weaker at $1 to $1.75 in Cincinnati and Kansas City. Crates of 5 to 6 doz. in Cleveland and St. Louis sold at $1.50 to $2.25. Flat crates were steady in Chicago at $1 to $1.25. Country Gentlemen *green corn* sold higher in New York at $3 to $3.50 per 100 ears. New Jersey and Delaware *cucumbers* advanced 50¢ to 75¢ in New York, ranging 75¢ to $1.25 per bushel hamper; Michigan stock was slow and weak in Chicago at $1 to $1.50, a decline of 50¢ to $1. New York Big Boston *lettuce* in crates of 2 dozen heads declined 50¢ to $1 in New York to a range of $2 to $3, was weaker in Philadelphia at $2 to $3, and ranged $2 to $3.50 in Boston and Pittsburgh, $2.25 to $3 in Cincinnati, and $3.25 in St. Louis. California Iceberg lettuce sold at $2 to $2.75 per crate in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow *onions* were steady in Boston at $1 to $1.25 per bushel box. New York yellow Globes ranged $2.50 to $3 sacked per 100 lbs. in Pittsburgh. Middle western red and yellow Globes ranged $2.50 to $3 in St. Louis and Kansas City. California Bartlett *pears* were lower in Boston at $3.30 to $4.30 per box and sold at $4 to $4.50 in Kansas City. New York pears were $2.75 to $3 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and $10.50 to $11 per bbl. in Cincinnati. New York Telephone *peas* sold higher in New York city market at $4 to $5 per bushel basket. New Jersey *peppers* ranged 50¢ to $1 per bu. in New York. North Carolina *sweet potatoes* ranged $6 to $8 per bbl. in New York and Boston and $4.50 to $6.25 in Philadelphia. Alabama stock ranged $2 to $2.75 per bushel hamper in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and $1.75 to $2.50 in Cleveland and Cincinnati. New Jersey *tomatoes* were higher in New York at $1 to $1.75 per 20-qt. crate. Massachusetts stock in bushel boxes ranged $4 to $5 in Boston.

Unwrapped cantaloupes loaded into refrigerator cars within three hours after packing, are more easily refrigerated in transit and, after unloading from the cars, are much less subject to molding and rotting than melons that are wrapped when packed.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of July 31–Aug. 6. 1921	Week of July 31–Aug. 6. 1920	July. 1921	July. 1920	June. 1921	June. 1920	May. 1921	May. 1920	Season to Aug. 6. 1921	Season to Aug. 6. 1920
Apples:										
Boxed	209	183	359	278	4	6	.....	.....	570	426
Barreled	323	426	657	1,560	57	157	.....	.....	1,021	1,872
Cabbage	297	134	392	507	1,646	1,507	3,360	2,939	13,636	14,923
Cantaloupes	1,462	1,868	8,622	5,284	7,789	6,781	626	475	17,905	14,288
Grapes	346	303	363	365	5	12	.....	.....	700	645
Lettuce	303	223	1,377	980	624	365	950	1,172	14,294	10,264
Onions	466	385	1,401	1,631	791	607	2,238	4,240	7,203	7,933
Peaches	1,612	1,928	8,661	6,750	3,959	1,588	1,396	45	15,607	9,920
Pears	888	572	1,461	2,417	1	23	.....	.....	2,327	2,918
Potatoes, white	2,432	3,292	16,414	15,621	15,001	14,352	5,334	4,044	41,128	36,667
Tomatoes	154	428	1,644	2,180	4,332	3,105	2,728	635	11,752	8,866
Watermelons	4,800	2,816	19,137	20,198	10,756	6,417	1,021	18	35,386	28,895
Vegetables, mixed	371	161	1,320	719	949	1,056	1,220	1,377	9,861	7,698
Total	13,663	12,719	61,208	57,890	45,914	35,976	18,873	14,945	171,390	145,316

GOOD ENGLISH MARKET EXPECTED FOR AMERICAN APPLES.

Shipments from Pacific States and Canada Not Expected, However, to Equal 1920 Exports.

The shortage of the English apple crop last year caused the English markets to look to the United States and Canada for needed supplies and there will probably be a good market in England again this year for apples from these sources. English apples begin to be marketed during the last two weeks of July. From the middle to the end of September early varieties arrive from Nova Scotia, followed a little later by early varieties from the Pacific coast. Next, Ontario and Eastern States of America send consignments, and finally the main crops of the United States and Canada are drawn upon until April.

The apple crop of the United States was excellent last year; but this year's crop has been cut to much less than one-half of last year's. The States of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, as well as others in the South and Middle West, have suffered severely in consequence of freezes last spring. The Pacific Coast States, however, will have a normal crop and heavy consignments will probably leave for European markets in the late autumn.

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS EXCELLENT.

The prospects in Canada have been reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as excellent. British Columbia is expected to produce the largest crop in its history. It is also thought that Nova Scotia will have an abundant apple crop and that Ontario will have an increased output.

The exportation of apples from the United States and Canada is a different commercial proposition from what it was before the war. Not only are freight charges higher but the cost of packing materials has greatly increased. For that reason there is a possibility that the British markets may not receive the large quantities of American and Canadian early apples that they did last year.

Pacific States, however, and British Columbia will ship much larger quantities to European markets via the Panama Canal. English growers are preparing to meet this competition by grading their fruit. (See The Market Reporter for March 19, page 192, and Aug. 6, page 90).

Australasian apples have been selling at high prices on the British markets this season because the quantities available have been comparatively small. English dealers are of the opinion, however, that they will be able to offer apples at considerably lower prices than last year as the season progresses and the American and Canadian fruit begins to arrive.

ENGLISH APPLES HURT BY DROUGHT.

English-grown apples are now arriving at the Covent Garden markets in London in fairly large quantities, says the London Daily Telegraph. The arrivals consist chiefly of cooking stock and a few early dessert varieties. The late arrivals of Tasmanian apples, which are in good condition, are expected to supply the demand for dessert fruit, however, until the English season is further advanced. The early varieties of English apples that are now being offered on British markets are reported to be of good quality, but unfortunately the drought retarded their growth to such an extent that growers are losing money on account of the small size and decreased weight of the fruit. It is feared that a continuance of the drought in England will cause the fruit to drop from the trees. Even now, if some of the early varieties are touched, they fall to the ground.

AVERAGE CROP IF RAINS COME.

Reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, however, indicate that English orchards may be expected to yield a good average crop if rain comes to increase the size of the later varieties.

The British ministry of agriculture recently issued a statement to apple growers and dealers in England to the effect that they might very effectively combine in the transportation and marketing of their produce, and especially for the grading and packing of their fruit. It was pointed out that when much fruit of the same general quality is produced, a uniform system of packing and grading can be secured by passing the fruit through one central establishment. The next step—that of securing a market—can be dealt with by the manager of the grading establishment, who should be an expert salesman continuously in touch with the markets. Better terms, better transportation facilities, and, in time, better produce would result from growers combining in this way, states the ministry of agriculture.

SHIPMENTS OF GEORGIA PEACHES TOTAL ABOUT 10,500 CARS.

Season Regarded as Successful by Growers—Fight Against Disease Shows Good Results.

Shipments of peaches from southern Georgia during the season just ended were twice as great as during the 1920 season, and growers regard the season as fairly successful despite the lower prices this year, reports a field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates stationed in the peach-producing section.

The increased movement this year is accounted for by the fact that more than enough new trees came into bearing to offset the loss of old orchards, the unusually favorable weather throughout the growing season, and the well-prosecuted campaign against brown rot and curculio waged by the growers in cooperation with Government entomologists stationed at the peach insect laboratory at Fort Valley. While definite statistics regarding the number of bearing trees in Georgia are not available for each year, it is probable that the annual increase during recent years has been at least 10 per cent.

PRICE RANGES FOR MAIN CROP.

The main crop this year included Carmans, Hileys, Belles, and Elbertas, and market sales ranged mostly from $1.50 to $2 per six-basket carrier, or per bushel-basket. Hileys averaged $1.75 throughout the season, while Belles and Carmans brought somewhat less and Elbertas more. In 1920 the best fruit brought about $1 above these prices, but the prevalence of wormy stock made the sales less profitable.

The early varieties of peaches this season comprised about one-sixth of the crop. They were inferior in size and quality and sold at lower prices than the main crop.

A tabulation of the carlot shipments to Aug. 1 shows 9,500 cars shipped from southern Georgia and about 10,500 cars from the entire State. In 1920 the carlot shipments were 5,500 from the entire State up to Aug. 1.

The crop of Holland cabbage in the Shiocton section, Wisconsin, is reported reduced from early prospects of 1,000 cars to about 400 cars.

WATERMELONS FROM MID-GEORGIA MET EARLY COMPETITION.

Missouri Crop Cripples Market Prospects—Season Around Macon Now Practically Finished.

Too much rain and the early advent of the Missouri crop spoiled the prospects of a good market season for watermelon growers in the middle Georgia producing section and under heavy shipments the local market at loading stations in the vicinity of Macon witnessed steady declines around the first of August.

There was a gap of almost two weeks between the crop in south Georgia and that in the more northern part of the State. Movement in volume from the latter district did not begin until the third week in July, and the opening market for large sizes ranged as high as $250 to $300 carloads f. o. b. Continued heavy shipments from South Carolina served to restrict shipments of Georgia stock for the most part to middle western markets, however, and the early appearance of Missouri melons in that limited field has had a depressing influence upon the market at Georgia loading stations.

MANY SHIPMENTS CONSIGNED.

With a falling off in the outside demand and reports that some of the shipments were not carrying well since the recent rains, the first week of August witnessed the departure of many buyers for shipping points farther north from which lower freight rates can be had. As a result of this withdrawal from the field of a large number of prospective buyers, a majority of recent shipments has been consigned by the growers, either through local brokers or acting as their own agents.

The acreage planted to watermelons this year in the mid-Georgia district has been placed at approximately one-third more than in 1920 and it is estimated that nearly one-fourth of the entire crop was sold on contract prior to the opening of the active shipping season. Buyers who purchased these melons are attempting to dispose of their stocks without taking losses and consequently are out of the market for any more, even at prices which the growers consider sacrificial and which now prevail.

The quality of the melons from the Macon vicinity is considered, as a rule, to be the best offered on the market, being higher in sugar content and relatively freer from disease because of the favorable soil conditions for the crop in that part of the State. The heavy rains experienced during the growing season this year have affected the quality in some sections, however, and recent hot weather has shown its influence upon the vines.

Fruit Shortage Not Reflected in Carlot Shipments.

The shortage of fruit has not been reflected generally in the carlot supply. The early season has brought on active movement. Shipments of peaches have been almost double those of last season to the end of July. Grape shipments have slightly exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1920. Cantaloupes are one-third and watermelons one-sixth greater in volume. Apples however, are one-third and pears more than one-third short of last season's movement to the end of July.

A large packing house for pears and apples is under construction in San Bernardino County, Calif. Other packing houses are making extensive additions in order to take care of the increasing crops.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JULY.

Shipping district.	July. 1921	July. 1920	June, 1921.	Season to Aug. 6. 1921	Season to Aug. 6. 1920	Total last season.
APPLES (NEW).						
Boxed:						
California	298	244	4	484	365	4,490
Idaho	1	0	0	6	0	2,768
New Mexico	3	0	0	10	0	277
Oregon	9	1	0	11	1	3,091
Washington	48	33	0	59	60	21,076
Other sections						3,874
Total	359	278	4	570	426	35,576
Barreled:						
Delaware	72	494	11	87	546	751
Georgia	4	4	6	15	20	160
Illinois	23	531	29	58	618	3,363
Md., East. Shore	2	66	2	4	71	139
Md., other	1	59	0	3	74	1,272
Michigan	369	55	0	511	227	6,064
New Jersey	82	100	6	102	166	838
New York	98	4	0	230	12	33,487
Ohio	1	6	0	1	10	935
Virginia	1	46	0	1	52	8,171
West Virginia	4	63	0	6	76	4,691
Other sections	0	132	0	3	0	11,202
Total	657	1,560	57	1,021	1,872	71,073
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	95	13	0	288	33	1,667
Illinois	13	29	35	48	25	147
Iowa	79	92	2	90	123	375
Minnesota	12	10	0	16	14	808
New Jersey	24	47	5	29	91	109
New Mexico	15	19	25	40	32	33
Ohio	33	31	170	204	67	341
Virginia (Roanoke)	85	51	0	146	96	972
Other sections	36	215	1,409	12,775	14,437	28,462
Total	392	507	1,646	13,636	14,923	32,914
GRAPES.						
Arizona	7	7	0	3	7	7
Calif., cen. dist.	149	105	0	472	368	11,908
Calif., S. dist.	203	251	5	224	268	2,454
Texas	1	2	0	1	2	2
Other sections						23,812
Total	363	365	5	700	645	38,183
CANTELOUPES.						
Arizona	1,470	1,154	3	1,473	1,161	1,164
Arkansas	1,273	687	0	1,352	861	936
Calif., Imperial Valley	2,638	1,815	7,373	10,696	9,093	9,095
Calif., Turlock	716	739	0	1,162	1,761	3,850
Calif., other	141	11	1	162	31	155
Delaware	17	0	0	126	8	581
Georgia	142	343	378	525	385	389
Illinois	58	6	0	78	17	85
Indiana	496	27	0	550	165	635
Maryland	97	8	0	548	132	771
Michigan	15	0	0	39	0	209
Missouri	98	10	0	107	24	38
Nevada	55	23	0	56	25	48
North Carolina	500	347	0	513	358	359
Oklahoma	37	0	0	38	0	0
South Carolina	242	96	10	253	104	110
Texas	11	2	5	63	2	22
Other sections	16	16	19	164	158	3,928
Total	8,022	5,284	7,789	17,905	14,288	22,375
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist.	92	165	118	608	1,173	1,622
Calif., S. dist.	137	174	184	2,383	2,783	4,659
Colorado	147	70	0	209	120	1,309
Connecticut	23	17	21	51	20	35
Illinois	103	7	31	136	7	139
Maryland	59	8	116	210	94	163
Michigan	15	0	0	15	0	14
Minnesota	12	10	0	15	11	68
New Jersey	539	138	179	994	185	795
Ohio	122	0	0	138	1	259
Virginia	40	37	44	104	225	271
Other sections	46	93	256	4,998	3,079	3,890
Total	1,320	719	949	9,861	7,698	13,215
TOMATOES.						
California	122	177	145	397	241	1,489
Illinois	77	137	2	93	149	350
Md., East. Shore	20	4	0	20	7	63
Mississippi	46	81	1,859	1,953	1,363	1,363
Missouri	11	3	0	11	3	3
New Jersey	791	768	16	881	993	2,331
Ohio	183	59	0	191	93	320
South Carolina	35	11	38	73	13	13
Tennessee	167	730	190	357	802	805
Texas	67	135	1,383	1,854	1,286	1,286
Virginia	83	4	0	90	4	6
Other sections	42	71	699	5,832	3,912	7,084
Total	1,644	2,180	4,332	11,752	8,866	15,104

Shipping district.	July. 1921	July. 1920	June, 1921.	Season to Aug. 6. 1921	Season to Aug. 6. 1920	Total last season.
ONIONS.						
California	150	222	320	996	1,736	4,393
Iowa	77	14	0	92	41	865
Kentucky	208	204	107	339	228	299
Maryland	58	7	82	142	42	89
Massachusetts	112	3	0	201	17	3,833
New Jersey	250	328	87	344	387	634
New York	79	5	0	178	14	3,016
Pennsylvania	52	0	0	64	0	92
Texas	86	54	56	4,215	5,040	5,086
Virginia	64	32	84	178	55	161
Washington	223	149	1	322	260	772
Other sections	42	13	54	132	113	8,627
Total	1,401	1,031	791	7,203	7,933	27,867
PEACHES.						
Arkansas	515	0	3	522	2	20
California	1,320	2,314	42	2,906	3,809	7,324
Georgia	5,460	4,157	3,627	10,468	5,614	5,663
North Carolina	432	123	38	482	256	343
South Carolina	21	0	4	29	12	60
Tennessee	211	0	0	217	0	149
Texas	680	0	207	887	0	62
Other sections	22	156	38	96	227	13,314
Total	8,661	6,750	3,953	15,607	9,920	26,935
PEARS.						
Alabama	13	1	0	25	4	17
California	1,359	2,348	1	1,957	2,823	4,575
Georgia	11	0	0	14	0	1
New Mexico	5	6	0	13	16	3
New York	47	0	0	112	1	4,111
Texas	18	58	0	25	73	88
Washington	8	0	0	121	1	1,889
Other sections	0	4	0	60	0	4,442
Total	1,461	2,417	1	2,327	2,918	15,158
LETTUCE.						
California	191	74	237	8,143	5,203	5,313
Michigan	64	49	25	94	66	110
Minnesota	14	7	0	16	8	51
New York	926	710	246	1,341	884	2,146
Pennsylvania	17	12	6	26	14	17
Washington	159	98	77	281	143	344
Other sections	6	30	33	4,393	3,946	4,500
Total	1,377	980	624	14,294	10,264	12,481
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	705	589	180	1,050	672	1,160
Arizona	30	6	1	32	7	8
Arkansas	182	91	0	370	142	314
California	1,226	871	954	2,491	1,957	3,272
Florida	483	1,878	4,019	5,453	6,797	6,807
Georgia	8,830	9,579	4,542	14,984	10,367	11,103
Indiana	33	0	0	141	3	661
Louisiana	18	0	0	19	1	7
Missouri	490	25	1	1,463	82	3,012
Mississippi	155	74	4	179	82	94
North Carolina	511	194	2	898	424	799
Oklahoma	166	34	0	289	86	465
South Carolina	3,972	3,778	87	4,323	4,209	4,735
Texas	2,329	3,081	966	3,591	4,055	4,845
Other sections	4	7	0	100	12	1,967
Total	19137	20198	10,756	35,386	28,896	39,249
WHITE POTATOES.						
Calif., N. Dist.	114	947	438	698	1,476	8,154
Calif., S. Dist.	1,457	828	554	2,054	1,466	1,687
Colorado	70	15	0	136	36	11,238
Delaware	19	32	1	27	37	159
Idaho	149	23	0	348	42	7,949
Illinois	23	27	4	39	34	98
Kansas	1,092	1,215	12	1,397	1,500	1,976
Kentucky	264	474	8	342	565	1,058
Louisiana	59	15	228	1,086	884	893
Md., East. Shore	1,685	1,521	219	1,998	1,763	2,259
Missouri	174	154	0	183	181	224
Nebraska	251	1	1	350	15	2,988
New Jersey	2,006	1,567	0	2,932	2,624	17,125
N. Y., Long Isl'd.	203	56	0	345	78	5,503
North Carolina	505	152	2,510	3,444	3,470	3,512
Oklahoma	75	59	173	246	556	591
Rhode Island	16	0	0	23	1	3
South Carolina	13	6	444	2,482	3,070	3,070
Utah	185	88	0	321	113	539
Va., East. Shore	6,265	6,907	6,290	12,878	10,605	11,948
Va., Norfolk	1,638	1,277	3,235	5,096	2,944	2,991
Va., other	42	36	165	223	45	238
Washington	97	42	0	112	58	3,666
Other sections	12	179	719	4,377	5,104	104538
Total	16414	15621	15,001	41,128	36,667	192407

Celery is sometimes injured in transit because it is loaded too high in the cars to permit proper air circulation and rapid cooling. Smaller crates or fewer of them in the load help to insure rapid cooling.

LIVERPOOL CHIEF BRITISH MARKET FOR IMPORTED APPLES.

Large Receipts of Canadian and American Apples during 1920—Competition from Europe.

The chief market for the apples exported from the United States and Canada to the United Kingdom is centered in Liverpool, according to statistics submitted by the American consul at that station. That market took 40% of the barreled apples and 28.5% of the boxed apples imported by the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada during the past season.

The Liverpool trade statistics do not separate American from Canadian importations but the quantities received from both these countries during the past season, which began about Sept. 1, 1920, amounted to 683,946 bbls. and 479,159 boxes. The total imports of apples by the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States during the past season amounted to 1,710,165 bbls. and 1,678,748 boxes. Total receipts for the 1919 season were 972,050 bbls. and 1,839,789 boxes.

MANY LOSSES EXPERIENCED.

The 1920 crop in England was estimated to be about the smallest on record. As a consequence a large number of firms sent representatives to the United States and to Canada where contracts for later delivery of both barrels and boxes were entered into at rates which required a very large price in Liverpool to cover the cost. Most of these contracts resulted in loss to the purchasers.

The risk of shipment, heavy ocean freight rates, the increase in railway charges from the orchard to the seaboard, and heavy first cost, together with the fall in American exchange, played an important part in cutting down the anticipated profits to purchasers. Later in the season regular shippers in the United States consigned their goods and obtained what is considered fairly remunerative prices.

The quality of the apples which arrived on the market has been good and the fruit inspection, both in the United States and Canada, has done much to place the trade on a satisfactory basis.

A striking feature of the apple trade during the season was the unexpected competition encountered in the shape of heavy arrivals of apples from the Continent of Europe. These shipments were attracted to the United Kingdom by the high prices prevailing there and the favorable rate of exchange. Italy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Spain, France, and Belgium all contributed, and practically every market in the United Kingdom was glutted.

Practically all Australian fresh fruit is exported in hardwood bushel cases, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The extent of the exports of apples, which constitute the bulk of the fresh fruit shipped overseas, depends on the season's output and the available cold storage steamer space. Lack of shipping facilities has greatly retarded the volume of exports since 1914, but, in a normal year, a conservative number of cases required for apples for export and domestic trade is at least 2,000,000.

The total production of coffee in the Dutch East Indies during 1920 amounted to 109,805,176 lbs., reports the American consul at Batavia, Java. The production for 1921 is estimated as 133,975,504 lbs.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES ADVANCE FOR FIRST TIME IN MANY WEEKS.

Strength Shown in Central Western Markets—Receipts of Good Hay Continue Light.

The hay market generally gained a little strength during the week ending Aug. 6. This strength was principally for timothy of good quality and in the central western markets where the drought has cut down the pasturage and the marketable surplus of hay. The demand in eastern and southern markets is very limited as is also the demand generally for alfalfa and prairie hay.

Receipts continue light and in most markets below those at the corresponding time last year, as is shown in the following table, which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending July 30 and Aug. 6, 1921, and Aug. 7, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Aug. 6.	July 30.	Aug. 7.
New York	53	192	273
Pittsburgh	91	.....	.....
Cincinnati	66	146	139
Chicago	128	228	141
Minneapolis-St. Paul	52	54	74
Memphis	.....	65	63
St. Louis	92	.....	78
Kansas City	.....	.....	655
Los Angeles	190	224	249
San Francisco	196	253	275

TIMOTHY SHARPLY HIGHER.

Timothy prices advanced $1 to $2 per ton in most of the central western hay markets during the week, and many dealers are of the opinion that this strength which the markets have developed may continue. The dry weather which has prevailed generally over the timothy section has damaged the pastures and cut down the marketable surplus of hay. Several sections, including Wisconsin and parts of Illinois, which usually ship out hay, will probably need to ship in hay during the coming winter.

Eastern markets have not reflected the higher western prices but remain practically unchanged with only a limited local demand sufficient to absorb the light offerings of good hay. A comparison of prices at the present time in a few of the markets with the prices prevailing at those markets at the corresponding time last year shows that eastern markets generally are still relatively higher than the central western markets, with the exception of Minneapolis. At New York present quotations on No. 1 timothy are $32.50, last year $42.50; at Richmond $27, last year $36; at Chicago $23, last year $37; at Minneapolis $19, last year $23; at Cincinnati $22.50, last year $36; and at St. Louis $20, last year $34.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices remain practically unchanged from last week and the market appears to be at a standstill. Feeding demand has not yet developed and there is therefore but little shipping demand at the various markets. High freight rates also operate to curtail shipments from all but near-by points. Large amounts of alfalfa which can not be moved at present prices and at present rates are available in several Western States. It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons are available for shipment in Idaho alone, and efforts are now being made to have the emergency rates which were applied to that section last fall again made effective.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUG. 6.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2]32.00	32.50	26.00	27.00	28.00	21.50	[3]20.00	22.00	22.50	23.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	30.50	25.00	26.00	27.00	19.50	[3]18.00	21.00	21.50	21.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2]29.00	30.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	17.00	16.00	18.50	19.50	19.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	30.50	23.00	26.00	26.00	.....	[3]20.00	18.50	19.00	19.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.00	27.50	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.50	18.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	[3]22.00	.....	[3]18.00	24.00	[3]20.00	16.50	23.00	16.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	19.00	[3]20.00	.....	[3]17.00	22.00	[3]18.00	14.00	.....	13.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	[3]13.00	19.00	[3]15.00	11.00	.....	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	11.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	9.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.50	23.00	22.75	23.00	.....	15.00	.....	21.00	19.25	16.50	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.25	.....	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	16.00	21.50	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	23.50	.....	25.10	.....	15.00	20.50	19.25	16.00	.....	12.50	11.50	.....	26.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.75	24.00	23.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	20.50	18.25	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	28.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	25.00	.....	27.50	.....	18.50	25.00	20.50	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	17.50	17.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	34.00	.....
Wheat millrun	25.75	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	31.00	32.00
Rye middlings	23.25	.....	22.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.00	.....	13.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	49.00	49.00	45.00	.....	.....	45.50	.....	46.00	42.00	39.00	.....	43.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	[4]45.25	.....	[4]44.50	[4]44.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	43.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	[4]42.75	44.00	[4]42.00	[4]41.00	.....	37.00	41.00	[3]46.00	41.50	42.50	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00
Peanut (36%)	39.25	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	20.50	.....	24.50	22.00	.....	18.50	20.00	20.00	26.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	38.78	36.50	37.71	.....	.....	.....	32.50	32.93	33.80	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.50	32.00	31.50	31.25	.....	.....	24.00	.....	28.00	25.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.50	31.00	30.50	30.25	.....	.....	23.00	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	21.00	.....	26.00	.....	[5]24.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	.....	29.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	[3]25.80	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Large bales. [3] Nominal. [4] New crop. [5] Rolled.

The movement of alfalfa on the Pacific coast is relatively heavy. The offerings are in excess of any visible demand and the market is weak. A considerable part of the hay arriving at San Francisco has been by water and rail shipments have been neglected. Because of lack of warehouse facilities in the producing sections, shippers are making an effort to dispose of as much hay as possible before the rains begin.

Prairie.—The movement of southwestern prairie, which was rather heavy at Chicago during the early part of the week, has fallen off because of an advance in price at Kansas City, where receipts have been light. Receipts at Omaha have also been light but equal to the demand. At St. Louis receipts have been fairly liberal, but there was a good demand caused by the scarcity of other hay. Altogether the prairie market is fairly steady for the good grades but poor hay sells only at considerable discount.

Straw.—Straw prices have declined 50c to $1 per ton and the market is weak for both wheat and oat straw. Straight rye straw remains in fair demand in the eastern markets. The following are current quotations: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12.50, Richmond $14, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $7, Chicago $9, Minneapolis $8; oat straw—Philadelphia $13.50, Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $7, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $9.50, Omaha $9; rye straw (straight)—New York $22.50, Philadelphia $20, (tangled)—Baltimore $15, Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis $10, Omaha $8.

RECENT RAINS CHECK DEMAND FOR MOST ALL FEEDSTUFFS.

Conditions in All Markets Reported as Quiet—Lower Grain Prices Cause Easier Feeling.

The light demand for feedstuffs of nearly every description during the week ending Aug. 6 was principally due to the great improvement in pasturage conditions in the most important dairying sections. Heavy rains fell over a wide area which had suffered from dry, hot weather.

Severe declines in the grain markets caused many dealers to believe that lower prices for feedstuffs are justified and this, together with prospective reductions in freight rates, also served to check the demand. Speculative buying which normally occurs at this season of the year was not in evidence.

The bulk of the reports received from all sections of the country indicates that supplies in dealers' hands are greater than the demand and that the demand remains below normal.

Wheat mill feeds.—Mills as well as jobbers who are thought to be long on wheat feeds did not reduce their prices with the decrease in buying, other than on bran which was weak in most markets. Southwestern winter wheat feeds while a little firmer than the previous week were still offered at lower prices than northwestern spring wheat mills were asking. Reddog was in light supply and quoted at $31 to $34, depending on quality, in the Chicago market. The Cincinnati trade reported a good business

until near the close of the week when as a result of heavy rainfall in drought-affected sections buying support to sustain the market appeared to be lagging. Standard middlings continued in better request than spring bran and in many markets were quoted 50¢ to $1 per ton higher than the latter commodity. Soft winter wheat middlings commanded a premium of $4 to $5 over soft winter bran. Movement stocks and receipts were generally good.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Eastern feeders have been rather slow to follow the recent advance in cottonseed meal prices. There has been fairly good buying from some of the southeastern sections. Mill offerings for prompt shipment were more numerous during the first part of the week and were well absorbed. The market for 43% meal firmed up at the end of the week as a result of renewed export inquiry. Trading in fall shipments, quoted $4 to $5 lower than prevailing quotations, was not so active as at this time last year. The demand for hulls was very light. Memphis reports that while 36% meal spot stuff sold at $37, future business was booked at $30 to $32 for the same quality.

Linseed meal and cake.—Foreign buyers evidently refused to follow the advance in cake further and the export demand ceased for the present. Prices for meal were about $2 per ton lower. The domestic demand was draggy. Jobbers who bought oil meal in fairly large quantities recently and who consider the situation none too strong are quoting below mill prices. Chicago resellers quote $42 with mills asking $44 for the same grade of meal. Stocks are good, receipts and movement light.

GLUTEN FEED INQUIRIES GOOD.

Gluten feed.—Offerings of gluten feed for September shipment with sellers option to either ship during August or September were good, indicating that the output of principal mills for August is not yet sold. Price guaranties are not made at present. Mills advise that the inquiry for the finished produet has been fairly good and an ample production is expected. The demand has slackened up slightly. Dealers' stocks are reported to be good. A few mills report that expert markets are bidding extensively for their product. Unusually heavy sales to Europe, however, are not looked for by the trade.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed has declined with corn prices. Offerings were not heavy as mills are well sold up for immediate and August shipment. A few sales for September and October delivery were made. The demand was good. The premium paid for white hominy feed over yellow, $1 per ton remained unchanged in most markets. Central Western States report an active inquiry. Stocks are fair and the movement good.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal remained quiet, with few buyers interested. Increased receipts of new hay tended to lower prices slightly. In the Northeast business was light. Southeastern dealers advise that they do not look for much improvement in this line while grass is growing as abundantly as at the present time. In the Chicago market No. 2 meal was quoted at $19, or $3 less than was asked for No. 1. Fine ground meal may be obtained in most markets at a premium of about $3 over No. 1. Sales to mixed feed mills, while improved, were still of small volume. Stocks are fair and receipts and movement light.

Beet pulp.—Sugar beet mills report supplies as ample, that there is plenty availablet for the trade and that the number of orders received is increasing, assuming a more normal basis. The demand is good in the Pacific Coast States. At this time of the year feed requirements in that section, particularly in the valleys of central California, where because of the dry season little or no pasturage is available, are unusually heavy. Handlers feel optimistic about the outlook for the next 30 days. The demand in eastern markets is improved.

JOHNSON GRASS HAY GENERALLY OF GOOD QUALITY.

Crop to be Marketed Slightly Less than Last Year—Light Demand and Movement Reported.

In certain sections of the Southern States Johnson grass hay is handled commercially to a considerable extent and is considered equal to timothy. A survey of the market situation of Johnson grass hay just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates in the principal surplus producing States, including Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, indicates that the amount of this kind of hay to be marketed during the present year will be slightly less than last year.

Late frosts followed by dry weather were the principal causes that contributed to the light crop. Some sections of the different States, however, had local rains and in these sections the crop was larger than the preceding year, but of only a fair quality as the rains during harvest caused it to be bleached and stained. In the dryer portions of the various States the quality is generally good and dealers and shippers state that most of the hay will grade No. 1 with a few cars of choice and the remainder Nos. 2 and 3.

MOVEMENT LIGHT TO DATE.

A very small percentage, probably not over 15% in Texas and Mississippi and 20% in Alabama, has been marketed to date. This is not unusual as the crop is usually marketed during the fall and winter months. There are several causes, however, which are having considerable influence upon the demand at present. The mines and sawmills which use Johnson hay extensively when the plants are in operation are now practically out of the market, as many of them are shut down and the horses and mules have been turned out on pasture. The same financial and industrial depression which has caused the mills and mines to close down is curtailing the demand from other sources, so that at present the demand is very poor.

High freight rates are also an important factor and dealers state that charges for distances beyond 200 or 300 miles are practically prohibitive and that the movement will therefore be confined to local territory. A considerable part of the hay marketed in Mississippi and Alabama is usually shipped into Georgia and Florida, but little of the present crop has been shipped to that territory to date.

The average price of No. 1 Johnson grass f. o. b. cars at shipping points is about $8 per ton in Texas, $10 in Mississippi, and $12 in Alabama. The prices in local consuming markets in each of the States range from $4 to $5 over shipping point prices, which is approximately the amount of the local freight rate.

Future prices will depend to a great extent upon the local demand and the supply and price of other hays, including alfalfa and imothy, which come into competition with Johnson grass later in the season.

HAY MARKET NEWS ESSENTIAL.

(Concluded from front page.)

ruling prices at many large market centers. The "Marketgram" service is furnished five days each week to several hundreds of newspapers for publication throughout the country.

The report in The Market Reporter covers conditions in producing and consuming sections as well as in the principal markets. By consulting these reports producers and country shippers can become familiar with prices and the demand in consuming markets, and consumers and dealers in consuming sections can learn where and at about what prices they can obtain the amount and quality of hay desired. The proper use of this information makes for the economy in marketing which is especially needed at this time when high freight rates and other charges add so much to marketing costs.

Another beneficial result of widely disseminated market information as to supply and demand is the more even distribution of the commodity. When a shipper is not informed as to the ability of a market to absorb the current receipts or the supply which may ordinarily move to that market he continues to ship until prices decline to a point where they represent a loss to him. If he is informed as to the needs of his regular market, as well as more distant markets, he can so distribute his shipments that he will not only receive more money for his hay but will assist in stabilizing the market.

HOW INFORMATION CAN BE USED.

To illustrate, let the case of a shipper in west central Indiana who usually ships or consigns his hay to the Chicago market be considered typical. There is a heavy movement of hay to the Chicago market and prices decline sharply because of a limited local demand and few shipping orders from the tributary consuming territory. This shipper desires to ship his hay, but does not like to take the low offers being made by the Chicago dealers. Upon consulting the current issue of The Market Reporter he finds that the low prices prevailing in the Chicago market are caused by local conditions only and that there is a good demand at considerably higher prices at both St. Louis and Cincinnati. He therefore gets in touch with dealers in those marketsand sells his hay at a better price than he could have received at the congested market.

A number of instances have occurred where shippers have been able to place their hay direct to wholesalers in consuming territories because of information obtained from The Market Reporter showing an urgent demand or higher prices in some particular section or market.

The general use of the comprehensive information contained in the hay market reports will tend toward a more equal and timely distribution of that commodity and prevent the wide fluctuations in prices which are seldom beneficial to but a few who happen to be in a position to profit by them, but are a detriment to the economical marketing of hay.

Index to Volume 3 Ready.

The index to Volume 3 of The Market Reporter may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grain

GRAIN MARKETS TREND LOWER UNDER SELLING PRESSURE.

Prices Sluggish During Week—Fail to React to Adverse Crop News and Export Business.

After a week of heaviness in the grain markets during which corn prices were about as resilient as a log in the mud, and adverse crop news and export business appeared to have lost their effect on wheat, there was a turn for the better and sharp advances occurred on Aug. 8. The news on that day, although no more bullish than on several other days, apparently caught the market in an oversold condition. At the close, the undertone was better than at any time in the preceding week.

The action of the wheat market during the week again demonstrated that prices are one thing and that conditions are quite another matter. The broad, general situation was summed up by a Chicago commission house as follows:

With South America buying wheat in the United States, Argentina shipping as low as 337,000 bus. last week, Australian wheat arriving in Europe cut of condition, a calamitous drought in Europe, and a big reduction in the North American crops, there is only one real source of supplies for many months, and that is North America. The International Institute of Agriculture estimates the Belgian crop at 26 per cent less than last year, presumably due to drought, and that is sufficient to show the French crop did not escape damage, as cables would indicate. The world wheat situation is serious.

The important features of the news on Aug. 8 may be summarized as follows: The foreign crop news continued bullish; a Canadian report indicated a tendency to reduce estimates of the wheat crop; offerings of wheat at country stations in the winter wheat States were not large; receipts at terminal markets showed a decided falling off, and milling demand for spot wheat was active in all markets. In addition a message from New York late in the day said that bankers had extended a loan of $10,000,000 to Germany and that that country and Austria had just bought 1,500,000 bus. of wheat. Export sales of wheat were also reported from Omaha and Chicago. Russian famine news took a more direct commercial turn than heretofore, for it was estimated by some members of the grain trade that Russia's import requirements of all grain for the crop year will be 260,000,000 to 330,000,000 bus.

Notwithstanding the advance in the market on Aug. 8, prices for the week ending on that date showed a net loss, as follows: Chicago September wheat 2½z, and September corn 2½¢; Minneapolis September wheat 3½¢; and Kansas City 3½¢. Net declines in the December future were: Chicago December wheat 3¢, and December corn 2¾¢; Minneapolis December wheat 3¾¢; and Kansas City 2½¢.

Closing prices on Aug. 8 were as follows: Chicago September wheat $1.22⅛, and September corn 57½¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.27⅛; and Kansas City $1.11½. Closing December prices were: Chicago December wheat $1.25, and December corn 57½¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.28, and Kansas City $1.16⅛. Winnipeg October wheat closed at $1.48, and December at $1.41¾.

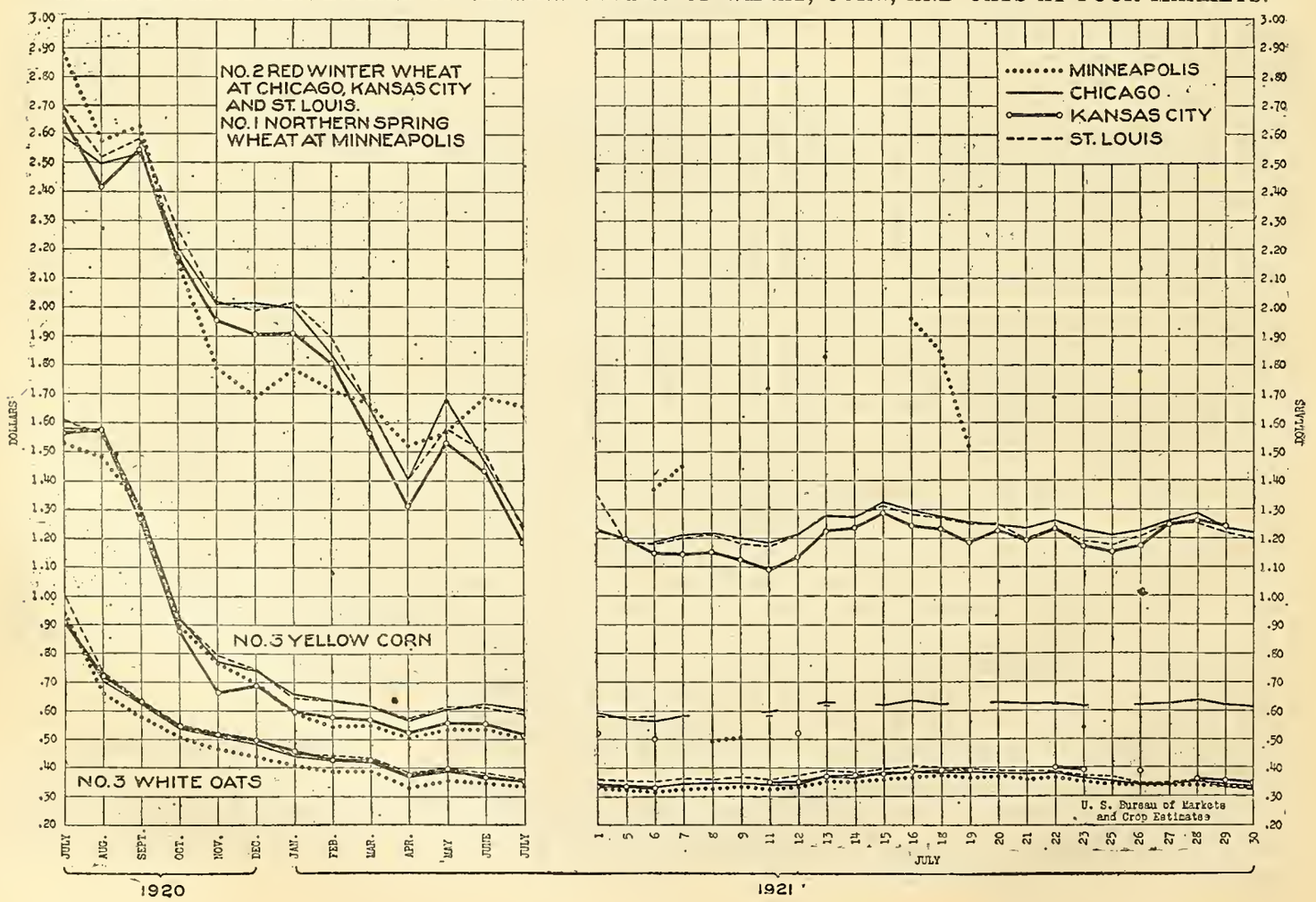
The peak of the winter wheat movement was apparently reached in the week under review. During July the movement was enormous. Kansas City received 19,185,000 bus. compared with 6,120,000 in July last year, while St. Louis received 9,760,000 bus. compared with 3,945,000 a year ago. Seven of the winter wheat markets in July received 40,700,000 bus. of wheat compared with 14,140,000 in July last year. These markets did not include some important interior points, such as Wichita and Hutchinson, Kans.

The heavy receipts of wheat at terminal markets was again reflected in the visible supply. The statement issued on Aug. 8 showed an increase of 9,904,000 bus. at terminal points in the United States for the week. The total was 34,567,000 bus. Stocks of wheat at terminal points are now mainly at the seaboard awaiting exportation, and at Kansas City and St. Louis. Minneapolis public elevators are almost empty.

New low points were made in the price of both September and December corn on Aug. 6. The September future sold at 55⅞¢, and the December at 56¢. The heaviness of the corn market throughout the week until Aug. 8 was hardly to be expected from the news. There was a decrease of 915,000 bus. in the visible supply for the week, leaving the total 13,369,000 bus.

Requirements of wheat by the importing countries for the crop year beginning Aug. 1, according to a tentative estimate by Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Liverpool,

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.


NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS.
NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS
NO. 3 YELLOW CORN
NO. 3 WHITE OATS
DOLLARS
JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY
1920
MINNEAPOLIS
CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates
JULY
1921

will be 610,000,000 bus., of which Europe will need 545,000,000.

World's shipment during the twelve months ending July 31 were approximately 590,000,000 bus. compared with 637,000,000 in the preceding year and 529,000,000 in 1918–1919

Quebec's Crops Hurt by Drought.

The provincial minister of agriculture of Quebec, Canada, states that the extended period of drought throughout the Province has become most alarming and that agricultural conditions are worse than they have been for the past 28 years. In his opinion the hay crop will be 50% less than it was last year, cereals will give no straw, and there will be a minimum quantity of grain.

Farmers are reported as much discouraged at the outlook and, foreseeing the scarcity of hay and straw, they are beginning to offer their live stock for sale at ridiculously low prices. This state of affairs is likely to disastrously affect the dairy industry and cause the prices of butter and cheese to rise.

It is stated that in some sections farmers have offered to sell milk cows for as low as $10 each, because they can not afford to feed them. Circulars are to be issued by the Government and distributed among farmers advising them to conserve their milk cows, even though this involve a financial loss, because of the difficulty of replacing them, and that steps would be immediately taken by the Government to have the transportation rates reduced for cereals required to feed the cattle.

Potato Starch Factories Had Busy Season.

Two starch factories at Presque Isle, Me., are locally reported to have ground 250,000 bbls. of potatoes the past season. Prospects are for a fair to good crop this season in northern Maine ready for shipment about the usual time.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Aug. 6:					
Atlantic ports [1]	2,046	328	50	.....	69
Gulf ports [2]	6,763	52	.....	.....	26
Pacific ports [3]	433	.....	.....	781	.....
Total	9,242	380	50	781	95
Previous week	8,515	566	93	66	471
Corresponding week last year	3,923	.....	221	427	1,455
Total July 1 to Aug. 6, 1921	29,235	3,616	283	2,226	957
Corresponding period last year	24,914	.....	1,922	1,467	7,285

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	123¼	124⅜	125¼	123½	121⅛	118½
	Dec.	.....	128	128	125½	124⅛	121⅝
Corn	Sept.	60⅜	59¾	59¼	58⅝	57⅝	56⅜
	Dec.	.....	60¼	59¾	59	58⅜	57
Oats	Sept.	38½	38¼	38⅛	38	37⅝	36½
	Dec.	.....	41¼	41⅛	41	40⅜	39½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	112⅜	115	115	112½	111⅜	108
	Dec.	116½	118⅝	119	116½	115½	112⅜
Corn	Sept.	51⅜	50⅜	49¾	48⅞	48⅛	46⅜
	Dec.	.....	52⅜	51¼	50⅜	50¼	48¾
Oats	Sept.	35⅞	35⅜	35	34¼	34	33

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Aug. 5.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	132⅜	132	132½	139½	135¼	135
	No. 2	129½	129¼	.....	132	131½	130¾
	No. 3	125	124	129	128¾	.....	126
	No. 4	114⅜	122½	.....	122	126½	118
Northern Spg.	No. 1	128⅛	.....	.....	127½	124¼	.....
	No. 2	123½	124½	129½	123⅛	121	.....
	No. 3	123	123	.....	.....	.....	118⅞
Hard Winter	No. 1	122¼	122½	125¼	125½	.....	119¾
	No. 2	122⅛	122	124⅜	124	120½	119½
	No. 3	121	120½	122⅛	122¼	.....	.....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	120	120	123	121	119	117½
	No. 2	120	120	122⅜	121⅜	118¼	117
	No. 3	118	118¼	120⅛	119½	116	115¾
	No. 4	114	.....	119⅜	119	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	122⅜	122	125	123⅛	.....	.....
	No. 2	122	121¾	124½	123½	120	118½
	No. 3	120	120	122½	121⅜	119	117½
	No. 4	117½	118	123½	121½	116¼	115
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	197	187	195	199	183	176
	No. 2	181	172	177	174	172	165
	No. 3	165	154	169	150	147	144
	No. 4	141	137	135	137	135	124
Northern Spg.	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	154
	No. 4	.....	123	127	.....	115	117
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	125⅜	126½	131¾	126	127	119⅜
	No. 2	127½	128⅜	130½	127½	123	124
	No. 3	122¾	123⅜	123½	129	121¼	120
	No. 4	123	123	123	119	118	116½
Hard Winter	No. 1	116½	116⅜	120	116¾	113	114⅝
	No. 2	115½	115½	117	115⅝	111	111⅛
	No. 3	115½	114	118⅜	116¼	111	109
	No. 4	112	114	118	112⅜	109	108
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	116	115	.....	109½
	No. 2	113	114½	115	113⅜	105⅜	108
	No. 3	112	112½	114	112	100	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	119	119¾	116¾	115	113
	No. 3	111	114	116½	114⅜	110	109½
	No. 4	110	110⅜	112⅜	110	108	106
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	121½	121½	.....	123	.....	120⅜
	No. 2	119½	119½	122¼	122	119½	118
	No. 3	116	115⅜	120	118½	116	115½
	No. 4	112½	115	117½	115⅜	113	111

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	64	61	61	60½	60½	59⅜
	No. 2	63½	61	61	60⅜	60½	59½
Yellow	No. 1	62¼	61	61	60¼	60¼	59⅛
	No. 2	63¼	61	61	60¼	60¼	59½
	No. 3	61½	59½	59½	.....	.....	56⅜
Mixed	No. 1	63¼	60½	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59
	No. 2	63	60¼	60½	60¼	59⅜	58⅜
	No. 3	60½	58	58	.....	57½	57½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	58	55½	.....	55½	.....	52⅜
	No. 2	58	55½	55½	55½	54½	53
	No. 3	.....	55½	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	52	52	51	.....	48⅞	48¼
	No. 2	52	51½	51	49½	19½	48
Yellow	No. 1	55¾	54⅜	53	54	53½	51
	No. 2	.....	54	52½	.....	.....	51
Mixed	No. 1	52⅜	50½	.....	.....	48½	46½
	No. 2	50½	50½	.....	.....	48¾	48¼
	No. 3	.....	49½	49	.....	48	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	59¼	58¼	58	57	56	55½
	No. 2	59¼	58	58	.....	56	55½
Yellow	No. 1	63	61⅛	61¼	60¼	57⅜	56⅞
	No. 2	62½	60⅜	61	59½	57½	56½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	38½	38⅜	.....	.....	38⅛
	No. 2	35⅛	35	36⅛	36⅛	36	35⅞
	No. 3	33½	33	33⅛	34	33¼	33
	No. 4	31½	30⅜	31¼	32	31	31
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34⅛	33	33⅛	33⅛	32¼	32
	No. 3	32¼	31⅜	32½	32½	31¾	30¼
	No. 4	32¼	31¼	31½	32	31	30½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	35⅜	.....	35	35	34⅜	34
	No. 3	35	34½	34½	34⅛	33⅜	33½
	No. 4	33	32¼	.....	32½	31¼	31½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	32⅛	32⅜	33¾	.....	33⅛	33⅜
	No. 3	32⅛	31½	32⅜	33	33	33
	No. 4	31¼	30¼	31	31¾	31½	31½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	128	110½	112	111½	110	108¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western Rye	No. 2	110	106	107	106½	104	101

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP REPORTED AS CLOSE TO NORMAL.

London Times Gives Crop Conditions as of August 1—Many Crops Hurt by Severe Drought.

A cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates states that the London Times has issued an estimate of crop conditions in England as of Aug. 1 which is of particular interest because of the severe drought that has prevailed in the British Isles since spring.

The Times places the condition of the wheat crop in England at 96.45% of normal. This highly favorable condition is accounted for by the fact that the wheat, which is fall sown, escaped the bad effects of the drought because of its advanced growth early in the season.

Other English crops, however, have not fared so well, according to the Times. The grass crop is given as "very bad," and the hay crop is called "poor," with a second cutting impossible. The condition of the barley crop is placed at 78.37% of normal, the oats crop at 78.17%, beans at 65.44%, potatoes at 72.31%, and root crops at 55.47%.

The wheat yield in Japan for 1920 is placed at 29,101,624 bus., reports the American consul at Yokohama. The area devoted to wheat in 1920 was 1,299,149 acres. Wheat is grown in Japan almost exclusively as a winter crop, largely on the upland rice fields between crops of that cereal. The planting season varies according to locality from September to December, while the harvest is usually from May to August. Wheat is used principally for flour and for various native foodstuffs. The flour produced in Japan is usually mixed with imported grades.

The President of Mexico issued a decree effective June 9, 1921, temporarily prohibiting the exportation of edible grains and all kinds of seeds, reports the American consul at Mexico City. This action was taken in order to conserve the reserves of seeds and edible grains until present conditions in Mexico are improved.

The decree applies especially to the exportation of chickling peas, rice, oats, cocoa, rye, beans, Spanish chick peas, lentils, corn, and wheat.

Stocks of Hides and Skins Increase During May

Stocks of most classes of hides and skins increased slightly during the month of May. In most instances, however, the increase was not material. Compared with stocks on hand on May 31, 1920, increases were substantial and were as follows: Cattle hides, 1,592,244; calf and kip skins, 174,861; sheep and lamb skins, 341,888. The number of calf and kip skins sold during May was slightly greater than during the month previous. Movements of cattle hides and sheep and lamb skins, however, fell below those of April.

Kind.	Stocks on hand— May 31, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1921.	May 31, 1920.	Number sold during May, 1921.
Cattle	7,441,619	7,407,862	5,849,375	1,085,431
Calf and kip	4,736,641	4,561,780	3,643,098	996,043
Sheep and lamb	13,334,187	12,992,299	9,004,621	2,208,241

Seeds

SMALL VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE ON PACIFIC COAST.

Dealers' Large Carryover Restricts Contracts—Growing Condition of Crops Fair to Good.

The acreage of small vegetable seed crops this year is much less than last year and is below normal. Commercial vegetable seed growers state that seed dealers throughout the country have been reluctant to place growing contracts because of the larger carryover than normal of many kinds of vegetable seeds, the decline in prices, and the difficulty experienced by dealers in obtaining sufficient working capital from bankers. The growing condition of most of the crops, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates around July 30, is fair to good. Although normal yields per acre are in prospect, the total production will be smaller than at anytime during the past four years.

Beans.—The acreage of dwarf snap beans in Colorado is about 50% of last year. Condition of the crop is 25% better than last year and 15% better than normal and a yield per acre of 1,000 lbs. is in prospect. Garden pole beans in California give promise of yielding 500 lbs. per acre on an acreage about one-half of 1920.

Garden beet.—The growing condition of garden beets in Washington is good and a normal yield is anticipated. Although the acreage is conceded to be small, a few growers report a larger acreage than last year. An average yield per acre of 300 lbs. is indicated by the condition of the reduced acreage in California. The acreage in Connecticut is about 50% of, and the condition about the same as last year.

CABBAGE HAS FAVORABLE WEATHER.

Cabbage.—The favorable growing season, following a mild winter, has resulted in a prospective normal yield per acre of cabbage seed in the Puget Sound district. Although the acreage planted was less than last year, the abandoned acreage is negligible and the total production probably will be larger.

Carrot.—The acreage of carrot is reported to be not over one-third of 1920, and a yield per acre of around 400 lbs. is anticipated.

Lettuce.—The present crop condition indicates a yield per acre of 300 to 350 lbs. per acre on a reduced acreage of lettuce seed. The average yield last year was 325 lbs.

Onion.—The production of onion seed will be much less than last year's total of 800,000 lbs. Reports indicate that the acreage is only 20% of 1920. Based on the present fair condition of the crop the yield per acre is expected to be 200 to 250 lbs., compared with 340 lbs. last year.

Parsnip and parsley.—The acreage of parsnip is reduced one-half and that of parsley two-thirds from 1920. The condition of these crops is below nermal, but yields per acre equal to last year are in prospect.

Radish.—The present condition of the radish seed crop in California forecasts a yield per acre of 300 to 600 lbs. on an acreage about 50% of last year. About the same reduction is reported for the Michigan acreage. The fair condition of the crop indicates an average yield per acre of around 300 lbs. in that district.

Tomato.—Unfavorable weather conditions delayed the transplanting of tomato plants for seed in southern California, and the crop is late. The plants are growing rapidly under good conditions, and a yield per acre equal to last year—180 lbs.—is expected, although the acreage is reduced nearly one-half. The early tomato seed crop in New Jersey is reported to be normal, while the acreage of the late crop is reduced 70%.

Turnip.—The acreage of turnip seed, both English and Swede, is reported to be about 10% of last year. Heavy imports of this, as well as many other kinds of vegetable seed at prices lower than growers in this country felt they could afford to contract for, are largely responsible for the small acreages.

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION LESS.

(Concluded from front page.)

because of low prices for hay and high freight rates.

The stand of timothy plants in most sections was thin and the hot, dry weather was detrimental to the filling out of the seed heads, consequently a smaller yield per acre than usual, estimated at 5% to 10% less than last year, was obtained.

The following tabulation indicates the estimated shipments of the 1921 and 1920 crops of seed as reported by 217 stations in important timothy seed producing sections:

Geographic section.	Number of stations reporting.	1921 crop.	1920 crop.
		Carloads.	*Carloads.*
SE. Iowa	52	205	297
SW. Iowa	40	195	206
NE. Iowa	25	95	82
So. Minnesota	37	136	148
NE. Missouri	24	86	142
NW Missouri	16	43	50
Illinois	23	27	46
Total	217	787	971

The foregoing figures for 1920 crop shipments are somewhat larger than actual shipments made last season from these stations because many of the dealers are carrying over 1920 crop seed which eventually will be shipped and which therefore is included in estimated 1920 crop shipments.

According to incomplete figures already furnished by the Bureau of the Census, the production of timothy seed in the United States in 1919 amounted to about 116,000,000 lbs., compared with 129,500,000 lbs. in 1909. From data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates the 1921 crop seems to be about 65% of the 1919 crop, or approximately 76,000,000 lbs., based upon the 1919 production figures tabulated by the Bureau of the Census.

Although considerable timothy seed has been carried over by growers, large country shippers, and by some of the larger seedsmen, the total carryover on July 1 probably was less than on July 1, 1920, because of the reported increased sales during the spring of 1921 and the production last year, which was below normal.

Exports for the 12 months ending June 30, amounting to 14,989,518 lbs., compared favorably with the large exports (15,304,646 lbs.), of the preceding year, which were larger than for any similar period during the previous five years.

Harvesting of the seed crop began as early as July 5 in a few localities in northern Missouri and southern Iowa but was not general in these sections until July 10 to 15. In Illinois and Ohio harvesting began July 15 to 20 and in Minnesota and South Dakota July 20 to 25. In general, harvesting was a week to ten days earlier than last year and was completed within two weeks under favorable weather conditions.

Some contracts in Iowa and Missouri for new crop seed were made at $4.45 per 100 lbs. ($2 per bu.) just prior to harvest, but by the time the seed was thrashed prices declined to $4 and in some sections to $3.75 or lower for country-run seed, less dockage. These prices are only about two-fifths as much as were paid last year on the same date and are not particularly attractive to growers. Buyers, however, are averse to paying more at this time because of the sharp declines that took place last year during the fall and winter. Furthermore, most seedsmen have sufficient old seed on hand to take care of their fall trade, which in some States is larger than the spring trade. In Missouri it has been estimated that of the acreage sown annually to timothy in the State 6% is sown in August, 37% in September, 14% in October, and 43% in the spring.

Timothy Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1921 acreage for seed compared with 1920.	1921 yield per acre compared with 1920.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed per 100 lbs.		
			July 27, 1921.	July 31, 1920.	July 23, 1919.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*			
NW. Iowa	95	88	$3.70	$9.00	$9.00
NE. Iowa	112	102	3.70	9.00	9.50
SW. Iowa	85	97	3.80	8.90	10.70
SE. Iowa	67	83	3.90	9.85	10.60
NW. Missouri	84	93	4.30	9.00	9.75
NE. Missouri	62	81	4.05	9.30	11.10
S. Minnesota	89	90	3.90	8.50	8.90
Cen. and No. Minnesota	105	93	4.25	8.30	9.10
N. E. South Dakota	94	94	3.50	8.00	8.50
North Dakota	72	98	4.00	8.00	8.15
No. Illinois	78	94	4.00	8.40	8.70
Cen. Illinois	64	81	4.05	8.75	9.45
S. Illinois	88	106	4.05	8.60	9.35
Indiana	66	76	4.30	9.00	9.85
No. Ohio	84	89	4.00	8.05	10.00
S. Ohio	87	108	4.25	9.00	9.75
Wisconsin	76	83	4.35	8.00	8.75

Movement of Crimson Clover Seed Below Normal.

Movement of domestic crimson clover seed has been below normal to date, principally because growers think that the price is too low and that the entire domestic supply will be required in sections where it is produced.

Reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the last week of July indicated that not over 10% of the crop had moved from growers' hands in Franklin County, and 25% to 40% in Lincoln County, Tennessee. Prices offered to growers by shippers range from $7.10 to $8.35 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed and from $7.50 to $9.15 per 100 lbs. for clean seed, which is about the same as prices prevailing 15 to 30 days ago.

The quality of the domestic seed, expressed in terms of percentage, is 10% better than normal and 25% better than last year. However, large dealers seem to have manifested little interest in the domestic seed because of the small quantity available compared with the large production in 1918 and 1919, and are selling imported seed to local dealers in producing sections to help meet the latter's requirements.

Cotton

SHARP ADVANCES REGISTERED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Average Price of Middling Reaches Highest Mark Since February 25—Spot Sales Increase.

After the sharp advance in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts which occurred on Aug. 1, prices continued their upward movement during the remainder of the week. Last Saturday's closing prices were about 1¼¢ per lb. higher than those of the previous Saturday. The average price of Middling cotton on Aug. 6, closed at 12.01¢ per lb., compared with 10.81¢ at the close of the previous week and 37.48¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. Saturday's average price is the highest average since Feb. 25, 1921, when it reached 12.09¢ per lb., and it is a little more than 2¢ higher than the lowest mark for the season of 9.98¢, touched on June 20.

The advance in prices for future contracts ranged from 107 points for March contracts at New York to 137 points for December contracts at New Orleans. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 133 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 136 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.88d. per lb. on Aug. 5, compared with 8.39d. at the close of the previous week and 23.12d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

There was a large increase in spot sales during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 56,643 bales compared with 29,715 bales the previous week and 28,197 bales the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the market for fabrics was fairly active during the week with a tendency toward higher prices for certain lines of goods.

Closing Future Prices for Aug. 6 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	13.47	32.02	32.12	13.02	30.90	31.72
December	13.89	30.76	32.28	13.37	29.96	31.76
January	13.84	29.56	32.16	13.40	29.30	31.67
March	14.02	29.20	32.16	13.67	28.97	31.75

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 5.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	52,597	18,120
Port stocks	1,303,871	741,290
Interior receipts	74,011	19,584
Interior stocks	1,099,238	842,646
Into sight	120,577	67,527
Northern spinners' takings	22,463	21,418
Southern spinners' takings	45,463	21,430
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,031,594	2,897,100

Exports for the week ending Aug. 5 amounted to 124,480 bales, compared with 157,465 bales the previous week and 29,639 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1, 1921, to Aug. 5, 1921, amounted to 68,485 bales, compared with 19,175 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 5.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	5,755	7,108
France	2,409	500
Germany	.....	10,413
Italy	9,371	100
Japan and China	42,483	.....
Other countries	8,467	1,054
Total	68,485	19,175

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 6 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 6 in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	225	225	200	100	300	175	200
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	175	175	150	75	200	150	153
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	125	125	100	50	100	100	98
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	25	50	50	53
Middling	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.25	11.50	11.25	11.70	12.60	12.80	12.25	12.01
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	75	100	65	75	75	77
Low Middling	200	175	150	150	200	200	225	150	150	175	178
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	275	225	250	350	300	325	250	250	275	280
Good Ordinary [2]	400	400	325	350	450	400	425	350	350	375	383
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	375	350	300	325	350	400	350	325	343
Low Middling [2]	450	400	475	450	400	425	450	500	500	375	443
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	150	200	200	250	250	300	215
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	250	250	300	350	350	350	305
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	300	400	400	400	450	400	410
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	150	250	300	300	300	325	263
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	250	350	350	400	400	375	353
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	300	450	450	500	500	425	445
Sales for week, bales	5,343	1,851	1,341	615	6,000	3,269	9,798	19,112	2,156	7,158	[3] 56,643

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton s reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	14
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	14
Good Middling to Strict Good Middling, 1⅛ ins	15
Middling, 1⅛ to 1 2/16 ins	16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	17½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	20
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	21
Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	18
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	23½
Memphis:	
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	12½
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	13½
Middling, 1⅛ ins	17½
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	19½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	20
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	20
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	21

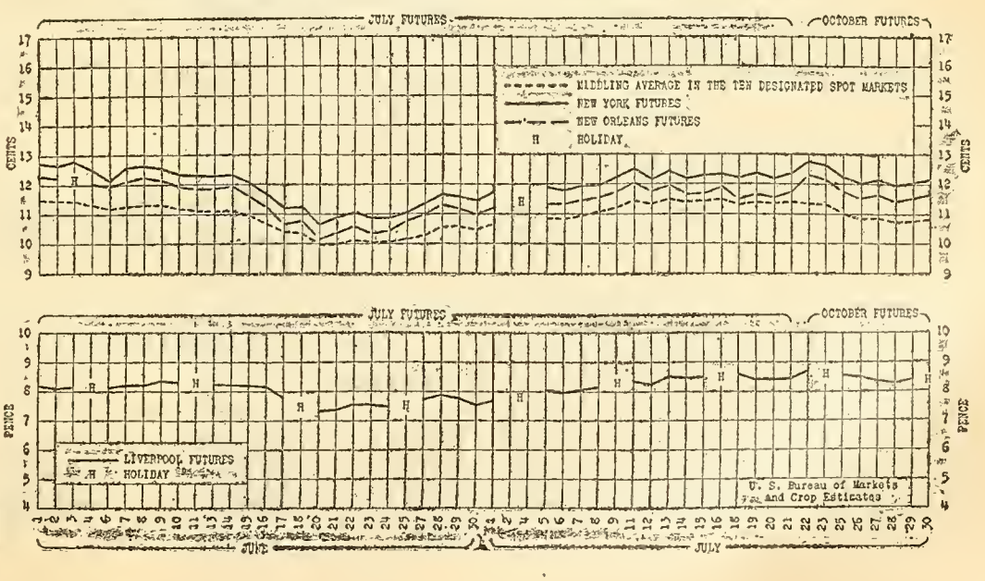
The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 12¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11½¢ at Memphis on Aug. 6, 1921, and 36¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 38¢ at Memphis on Aug. 7, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	500	100	300
1⅛ ins	500	2,450	600	2,550
1 3/16 ins	800	.....	850	.....
1¼ ins	1,100	.....	.....	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton is quoted at 36⅜¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 27¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good were $1.27½ per lb. for prompt delivery and $1.15⅞ for December delivery; of the grade Good Fair $1.12½ for prompt delivery and $1.05¼ for December delivery.

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS FOR JUNE AND JULY.



Foreign Markets

JAPANESE BECOME ACTIVE BUYERS OF AUSTRALIAN WOOLS.

French Also Active at Sydney—Japanese Mills Combine to Increase Sales of Manufactured Goods.

Japanese buyers have been increasingly active in the Sydney wool markets this year, reports the American consul at Sydney, Australia. During the June sales, when 54,000 bales were offered at Sydney, there was good general competition among buyers, with the French and Japanese leading and apparently taking all the wool they could handle. Extreme prices were paid for supermerinos. The demand was keenest for medium kinds, which comprise the great bulk of wool remaining to be sold. During the first five months of 1921 Japan purchased 17,643 bales (about 5,822,190 lbs.) of Australian wools.

In connection with the Japanese market for wool the Sydney Daily Telegraph of June 8, 1921, published the following report from the trade commissioner for New South Wales, stationed in Japan, which says:

The Japanese woolen mills are now combining with a view to bettering the position of the woolen mills generally and the sale of woolen goods. On the 11th instant the Institution of Japanese Woolen Industries held a meeting at Osaka and resolved on the following: (1) To negotiate with the steamship companies for a discount on all freights for raw wool; (2) to urge the marine insurance companies to reduce charges on all insurances; (3) to exhibit all grades of woolen goods at the Kyoto Exhibition (probably this year), and also the Tokio Peace Exhibition next year; (4) to organize a propaganda department to exhibit, publish pamphlets, and advertise in newspapers, with a view of making all woolen goods more generally known; (5) to take practical steps by way of enlightening the people generally, in order to convey all details in regard to woolen goods and cultivate tastes for woolen clothing.

In view of the great strides made in the production of woolen goods, combined with cooperation of all the mills, there is every reason to expect a bright future for the importation of the raw materials to Japan, and that the manufactured goods will later on be serious competitors on other markets, to which cheap labor and cost of production generally will aid considerably.

Sweden Expects Record-Breaking Apple and Pear Crops.

Prospects for record-breaking apple and pear crops in western Sweden are good, reports the American consul at Goteborg. Only an average yield of other fruits is anticipated this year.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

from the following comparisons of the value and quantity of certain exports in June of this year with June, 1920.

The declared value of the 12,846,000 bus. of wheat exported in June, 1920, was $37,509,000, compared with $39,921,000, representing the value of 25,235,000 bus. exported in June, 1921—an increase over June, 1920, of 96.4% in quantity and only 6.4% in value. The exports of cotton in June, 1921, amounted to 503,000 bales, having a declared value of $30,519,000, compared with $50,141,000, which represented the value of only 246,000 bales exported in June, 1920—an increase of 104.5% in quantity and a decrease of 39.1% in value. Tobacco shows an increase of 63.2% in quantity and a decrease of 11.8% in value, while the amount of rice exported in June of this year exceeded the exports of last June by 433% in quantity, whereas the declared valuation was 36% less. The largest percentage of increase in quantity, however, is shown in the exports of corn, which in June, 1920, amounted to 835,000 bus., compared with 11,835,000 bus. in June, 1921.

The ratio of increase or decrease in the exports of these commodities for June, 1920, is shown more fully in Table 2.

The value of agricultural products imported into the United States during the month of June was $98,000,000 compared with $119,000,000 during the preceding month, and $377,000,000 during the month of June, 1920. The total value of the imports for June, 1913, a representative prewar year, was $69,000,000. The leading articles of import for June, 1921, were raw silks, $21,836,000; hides and skins, $8,144,000; sugar, $13,613,000; coffee, $8,342,000; unmanufactured wood, $6,503,000; rubber, $5,951,000; tobacco, $3,933,000; fibers, $3,908,000; cacao, $2,443,000; bananas, $2,233,000; seeds, $2,163,000; and vegetable oils, $2,145,000.

MONTHLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT, PORK, LARD, AND COTTON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1920-21.
(Prewar Monthly Average Shown on Chart as 100 Per Cent.)

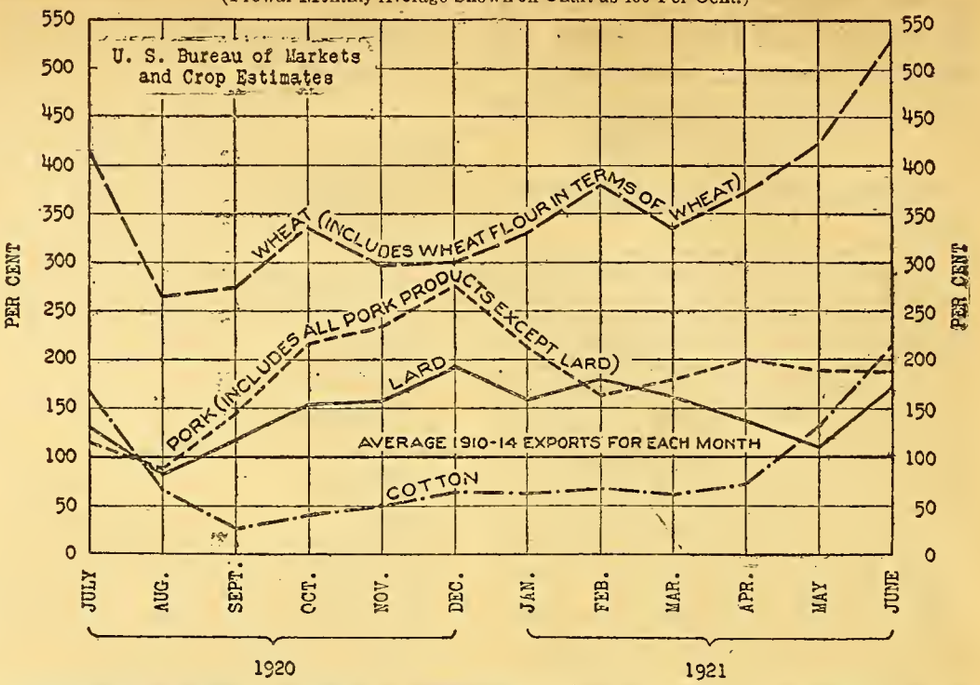


Table 1.—Exports of principal farm products in June, 1921, compared with May, 1921, and June, 1920.

Commodity.	Unit.	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1920.
Wheat	Bus.	25,235,000	25,932,000	12,846,000
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,546,000	1,265,000	1,979,000
Cotton	Lbs.	251,539,000	248,290,000	122,932,000
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	155,627,009	137,082,000	173,777,000
Butter	Lbs.	641,000	647,000	696,000
Cheese	Lbs.	856,000	1,962,000	2,199,000
Milk (condensed, evaporated, and powdered)	Lbs.	22,434,000	9,330,009	44,460,000
Tobacco	Lbs.	47,989,009	40,917,000	29,398,000
Wool	Lbs.	293,009	214,000	1,200,000
Corn	Bus.	11,835,000	8,535,000	835,000
Rice	Lbs.	73,770,000	52,425,000	13,840,000
Rye	Bus.	2,439,000	1,984,000	6,301,000

Table 3 shows the quantity of some of the principal agricultural products imported during the months of May and June, 1921.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

Although the new rates of duty established by the emergency tariff were in effect during the month of June, it is perhaps too early to form any general conclusion as to the influence of the tariff upon the volume of imports into the United States. It may be noted at this time, however that the imports of wool dropped from 14,745,000 lbs. in May to 5,952,000 lbs. in June, while the imports of condensed milk and cream fell from 2,684,000 lbs. in May to 355,000 lbs. in June, and the imports of butter which amounted to 4,266,000 lbs. in March dropped to 34,000 lbs. in June. On the other hand, it will be observed that the imports of tobacco, rice, and lemons, upon which increased duties were established by the emergency tariff, show increases over the month of May.

The exports of foreign agricultural products during the month of June, 1921, amounted to $5,306,000 in value. Of this amount, $507,000 represented 3,267,000 lbs. of fresh lamb and mutton and $295,000 the declared value of 7,280,000 lbs. of rice reexported from the United States.

Table 3.—Imports of principal agricultural products (except forest products), in May and June.

Commodity.	Unit.	June.	May.
Sugar (refined)	Lbs.	377,859,000	654,899,000
Hides and skins	Lbs.	44,050,000	33,595,000
Tobacco	Lbs.	3,444,000	2,130,009
Wool	Lbs.	5,952,009	14,745,000
Rice (cleaned)	Lbs.	8,390,000	5,161,000
Meat and meat products.	Lbs.	4,113,000	5,054,000
Butter	Lbs.	34,000	55,009
Lemons	Value.	$95,000	$79,000

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN QUANTITY AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JUNE, 1921, AND JUNE, 1920.

Commodity.	Unit.	June, 1921.		June, 1920.		Increase or decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
						Per ct.	Per ct.
Wheat	Busbels	25,235,000	$39,921,000	12,846,000	$37,509,000	+ 96.4	+ 6.4
Cotton	Bales of 500 lbs.	503,000	30,519,000	246,009	50,141,000	+ 104.5	— 39.1
Tobacco	Pounds	47,989,000	14,206,000	29,398,000	16,104,000	+ 63.2	— 11.8
Corn	Busbels	11,835,000	8,894,000	835,000	1,622,000	+1,317.4	+ 448.6
Rice	Pounds	73,770,000	2,214,000	13,840,000	1,628,009	+ 433.0	+ 36.0

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921